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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 375--78th Congress

Chapter 304--2d Session

H. R. 5040

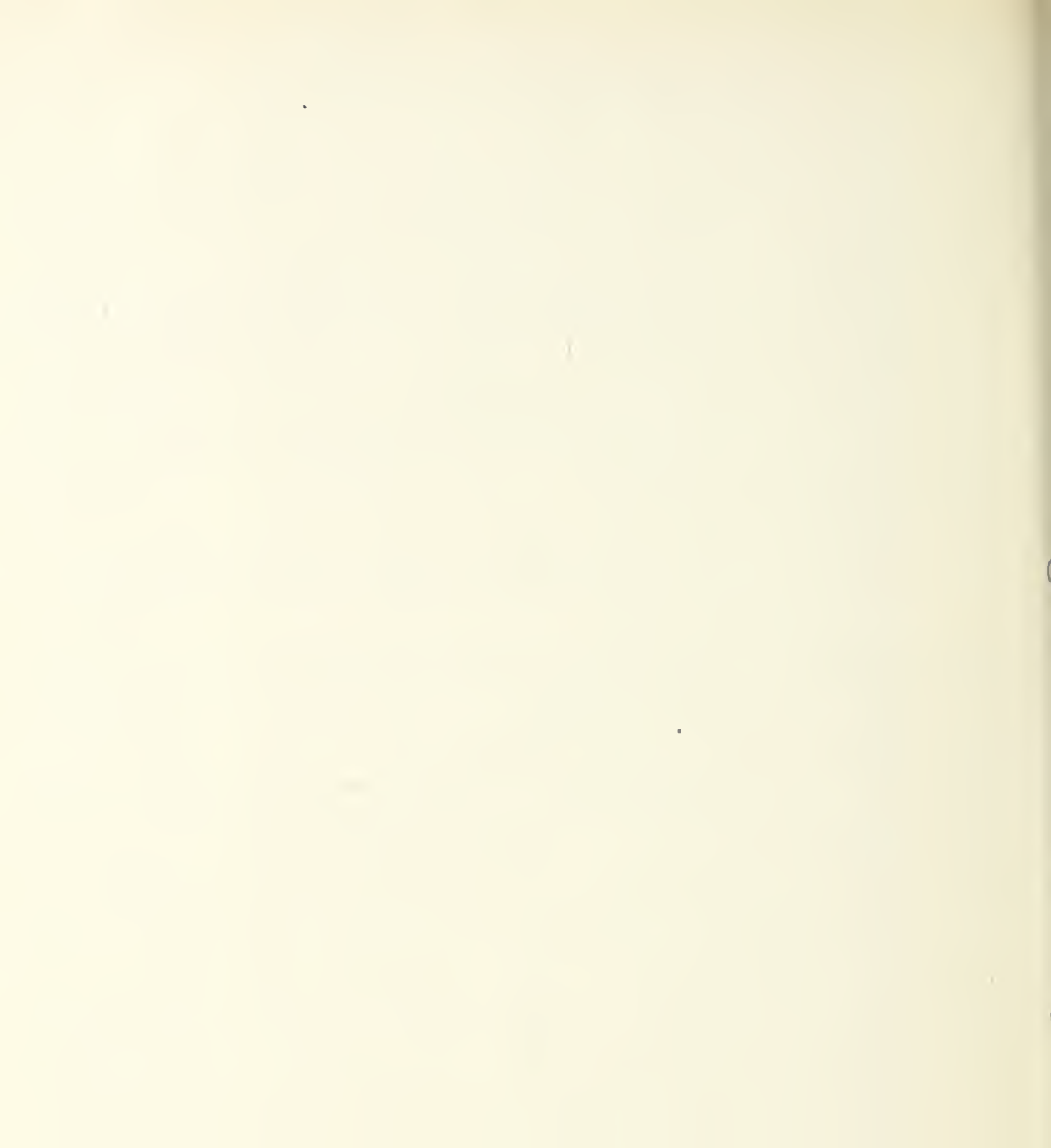
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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 375

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Provides for Forest Service, national forest protection and management, 1945, \$596,000; for Farm Mortgage Corporation, salaries and expenses, 1944, \$378,000 from Corporation funds; for continued availability until June 30, 1945, of unexpended balances of the emergency fund for the President and foreign war relief appropriations; for Office of Economic Stabilization, \$100,000; for OPA, \$179,000,000; for war housing, a reappropriation of unexpended balance of \$7,500,000; for Bureau of Reclamation, an increase in limitation on use of power revenues for operation and maintenance for the Parker Dam, Rio Grande, and Boulder Dam power projects; for Procurement Division, \$200,000 for Federal-property utilization; for War Department, emergency flood control, \$12,000,000, which is made available until expended, authorized by Public Law 318, 78th Congress; and for judgments and claims. Prohibits the use of emergency funds for the President to finance any project for which a Budget estimate was submitted during the 78th or 79th Congresses and denied, and use of the funds appropriated by this Act to pay the salary of any employee fixing maximum prices for different kinds, etc., of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in specifications unless such specifications, prior to such order, are in general use. Amends the procurement-accounting procedure for the reimbursement of the general supply fund in connection with transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies. Directs the Budget bureau to make a continuous study of appropriations for war activities with a view toward making recommendations for repeal of such appropriations when no longer required.

SUMMARY AND INDEX OF HISTORY OF H. R. 5040

June 5, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 5040.
June 16, 1944	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5040. House Report 1660. Print of the bill as reported.
June 17, 1944	Debated in the House and passed with an amendment.
June 19, 1944	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
June 20, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5040.
June 21, 1944	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5040. Senate Report 1028. Print of the bill as reported.
June 22, 1944	Debated in the Senate and passed with an amendment. Senate Conferees were appointed. House Conferees were appointed.
June 23, 1944	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report. House Report 1745.
June 28, 1944	Approved. Public Law 375.



SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944

JUNE 16, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5040]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes"—the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1944.

BUDGETARY REQUESTS

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in Senate Document No. 176 and House Documents Nos. 528, 529, 539, 540, 551, 554, 558, 562, 563, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 575, 576, 578, 581, 582, 585, 587, 588, 592, 593, 597, 600 to 612, inclusive, 630 to 634, inclusive, 638, 639, 653, and 654, of the present session, embracing Budget estimates for new appropriations, reappropriations, and authority to enter into contracts which will require future appropriations, as follows:

Requests for new direct appropriations.....	\$253, 809, 715. 05
Requests for reappropriations or extensions of existing funds.....	500, 182, 476. 10
Requests for contract authority requiring future appropriations.....	¹ \$1, 855, 000, 000. 00
Total of all Budget requests submitted for consideration.....	2, 608, 992, 191. 15

¹ Partly estimated.

AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED

The amounts recommended in the bill under each of the three categories of Budget requests are as follows:

Recommended for new direct appropriations....	\$232, 483, 058. 92
Recommended for reappropriations or extensions of existing funds.....	507, 682, 476. 10
Recommended for contractual authority requiring future appropriations.....	¹ 1, 855, 000, 000. 00
Total of all funds recommended.....	2, 595, 165, 535. 02

¹ Partly estimated.

DECREASES IN BUDGET REQUESTS

The following are the amounts of decrease or increase in budget requests divided among the categories of funds considered:

Reduction in request for direct appropriations...	—\$21, 326, 656. 13
Increase in request for reappropriations or extension of appropriations.....	+7, 500, 000. 00
Net decrease in funds.....	—13, 826, 656. 13

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF FUNDS RECOMMENDED

The bill makes provision for carrying out new laws enacted since the passage of the regular bills and provides the necessary appropriations for the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization which were delayed in the hope that legislation would be enacted prior to the time that it would be necessary to make appropriations for those agencies. The items in the bill are due to the following general causes:

Office of Price Administration (delayed from the bill in which customarily carried due to state of extension legislation)...	\$177, 750, 000. 00
Office of Economic Stabilization (same reason).....	100, 000. 00
Contractual authority and appropriations due to laws enacted May 26, May 29, and May 31, 1944.....	1, 867, 000, 000. 00
Balances of 1942 appropriations carried forward to enable liquidation to be made on contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1942.....	415, 250, 511. 10
Deficiencies, fiscal year 1944 and prior years.....	29, 053, 806. 63
Judgments and audited claims allowed by the Comptroller General.....	5, 542, 860. 29
Continuance of President's emergency fund for 1945.....	72, 310, 965. 00
Continuance of foreign war relief fund for 1945.....	12, 000, 000. 00
Other supplemental amounts for 1945, including \$7,500,000 for war housing.....	16, 157, 392. 00
Total.....	2, 595, 165. 535. 02

MAJOR ITEMS OF RECOMMENDATION

The following are the major items of recommendation comprised in the amounts for new direct appropriations, contract authorizations, and extension of existing appropriations:

Stationery for Representatives.....	\$219, 000. 00
President's emergency fund, extension of unexpended balance.....	72, 310, 965. 00
Foreign war relief (handled through American Red Cross), extension of balance.....	12, 000, 000. 00
Federal Works Agency, extension of balances to liquidate obligations of the Public Works Administration heretofore entered into with various public bodies or for Federal projects.....	30, 229, 119. 00
Office of Price Administration, 1945 funds.....	177, 750, 000. 00
Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945 funds.....	100, 000. 00
Public Buildings Administration (deficiency for operation, 1944, and purchase of parcel-post station in Baltimore, Md.)..	1, 430, 000. 00

National Capital Park and Planning Commission, acquisition of property-----	\$740, 000. 00
National Housing Agency, war housing, \$7,500,000 of reappropriation-----	7, 500, 000. 00
District of Columbia items, all deficiency except \$1,500 (payable from District of Columbia funds)-----	184, 763. 54
Forest Service, expenses of sale of timber, etc-----	596, 000. 00
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, maintenance of air navigation facilities and liquidation of war training service-----	1, 093, 000. 00
Interior Department, deficiencies, \$219,567.18; and operation of hospital at Skagway, Alaska, \$200,000-----	419, 567. 18
Department of Justice, deficiencies-----	484, 693. 13
Navy Department:	
Authorized damage claims and miscellaneous-----	20, 057. 95
Contract authorization for 1,000,000 tons of landing craft (new law)-----	1, 800, 000, 000. 00
Contract authorization for ordnance facilities (new law)-----	55, 000, 000. 00
Extension of balances under 1942 ordnance appropriations to pay obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1942----	300, 000, 000. 00
Extension of balances under 1942 appropriations for Bureau of Ships to pay obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1942-----	85, 000, 000. 00
Post-Office Department and Postal Service, supplemental items for 1945, \$460,000; deficiency items, 1944 and prior years, \$15,987,000 (payable from postal revenues)-----	16, 447, 000. 00
State Department, return of employees subject to selective service and replacements for their positions, support of American nationals in enemy-occupied territory, and deficiency in appropriation for contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	10, 900, 000. 00
Treasury Department, deficiencies for fiscal 1944 for Procurement Division and other items-----	491, 900. 00
War Department, civil functions.	
Replacement of dredges for river and harbor work-----	¹ 4, 250, 000. 00
Emergency flood control pursuant to act of May 29, 1944-----	12, 000, 000. 00
Judgments and audited claims allowed by the Comptroller General-----	5, 542, 860. 29
Miscellaneous items not classified-----	456, 608. 93
Grand total of all funds and contractual authority-----	2, 595, 165, 535. 02

¹ In addition to \$6,250,000 available from other funds.

THE JUDICIARY

The Budget estimates of \$611,000 for salaries and \$29,000 for expenses of travel to implement the act of January 20, 1944, to provide court reporters for United States district courts have been eliminated without prejudice. The new law has a very laudable purpose of doing away with the contract system which has prevailed in Federal courts and substituting a federally controlled and operated system of reporting the proceedings of the courts. Plans for putting the new law into effect were carefully prepared by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges at their meeting on April 15 last. The proceedings of the conference fix the salary rates of the reporters, the numbers recom-

mended for each court, and based the Budget recommendation upon placing the new program in effect for three-quarters of the fiscal year 1945—starting October 1 next. The new law permits the maximum salary of any reporter to be fixed at not to exceed \$6,000 and the conference recommended no salary in excess of \$5,000. However, the law permits the reporters to supplement their salaries from the sale of transcripts of court proceedings at rates to be fixed by the district judge and approved by the Judicial Conference. These rates and the maximum earnings of any reporter have not been established. Under the present contract system, court reporting has been a lucrative business for some of the reporters. The maximum earnings of any reporter from salary and fees under the new law should be controlled and fixed. The committee believes that the new law will correct a practice which is not creditable to our judicial procedure and under which the courts of the United States cannot maintain records in some cases adequate for the dispensation of justice. A great amount of time and attention has been devoted to the problem by the Judicial Conference. The committee, in this instance, feels that more complete recommendations as to compensation and earnings of reporters can be worked out and submitted if the matter is deferred until the next session for consideration in connection with the regular Budget for 1946.

PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY FUND

Congress, commencing June 11, 1940, coincident with the inauguration of the defense program on an accelerated scale, has provided the President with emergency funds to meet the urgent and confidential situations which might arise in connection with the defense program and later in connection with the prosecution of the war. The grand total of such fund made available since June 11, 1940, is \$631,533,000. Statements of the allocations from this total amount have been furnished to the committee and Congress from time to time. No additions were made to the fund during the fiscal year 1944, period of July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, but there was reappropriated for that period and made available to the President the unexpended balance on July 1, 1943, and subsequent rescissions of previous allocations and repayments of advances authorized by law to be made from the fund, making a total for 1944 of \$113,000,000. Allocations during the fiscal year 1944 total approximately \$41,000,000, leaving a balance for reappropriation for the fiscal year 1945 of \$72,000,000. This is the smallest amount that has been in the President's emergency fund since it was established.

The committee recommends the continuance during the next fiscal year of this balance. In the early periods of the defense program and the war there was need for a larger fund than is now necessary. With the progress of the war and more definite programming fewer emergencies and confidential matters arise that cannot be financed through appropriations sought in the regular channels. However, the Nation is in the midst of the intensified phase of both the European and Asiatic wars, and our activities through our armed forces and our civilian personnel are spread to all parts of the globe. The President of the United States is Commander in Chief of the armed forces as well as the Chief Executive of the Nation. Congress has not failed in the past to place in the hands of the President a war emergency fund subject to his discretion. The funds at the discretion of Presi-

dent McKinley in the Spanish-American War and those at the disposal of President Wilson in World War I were larger in proportion considering the respective war outlays, than those made available to President Roosevelt.

The committee has appended to the reappropriation of this balance of \$72,000,000 a provision, similar to that attached to the current reappropriation of the fund, stipulating that no part of it shall be allocated to finance a project or function for which a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted to the Seventy-eighth or Seventy-ninth Congress and such Budget request denied by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The Congress in 1941 and 1942 provided a total of \$85,000,000 for foreign war relief under the direction of the President. These funds have been allocated from time to time for expenditure under the direction of the American National Red Cross for relief supplies for distribution to populations in war areas. The unexpended balances of the original funds have been reappropriated for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 and the close of the latter fiscal year will find approximately \$12,000,000 of the original amount still unobligated. The amounts available are allocated to Federal procurement agencies for the purchase of relief supplies for use by the Red Cross in the procurement of materials for the making of garments by its chapters and the purchase of other supplies for distribution for foreign relief. The total amount of such relief distributed by the Red Cross during the period of availability of these funds is \$63,648,000 from funds from Government sources and supplemented by supplies and services of a value of \$46,008,000 from the funds of the Red Cross. The principal areas of distribution in this fiscal year are Russia, China, Greece, Italy, the Middle East, and Polish refugees in Africa.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

1944 appropriation.....	\$169, 500, 000
1945 Budget estimate.....	182, 252, 000
Committee recommendation for 1945.....	177, 750, 000
Recommendation exceeds 1944 amount.....	8, 250, 000
Recommendation less than Budget estimate.....	4, 502, 000

Appropriations for the Office of Price Administration have customarily been carried in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act. Consideration of the 1945 funds for the agency was postponed to this bill in the hope that Congress would have disposed of the legislation necessary to extend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of 1942. When it appeared that such legislation would not be definitely known in time to make appropriations for the Office of Price Administration in the customary bill and conclude the work of the Congress by June 24, the committee decided to consider funds for the Office of Price Administration on the basis of the law as it now stands and if changes were made by Congress in extending the acts necessitating additional funds, to consider such augmentation later in the year. The appropriation now presented, therefore, is on the basis of the personnel and organization of the

Office of Price Administration as it is estimated to exist on a going basis on June 30, 1944 under present law.

The Budget estimate as presented by the Office of Price Administration is analyzed by the following table:

	Full-time employees	Base and war overtime pay
Full-time employment, May 15, 1944	58,848	\$132,190,000
Temporary employees, basis 1945 estimate		2,190,000
Additional full-time employees, to be added May 15 to June 30, 1944	152	435,000
Total	59,000	134,815,000
Decreases in employment submitted in 1945 estimates in all offices except Enforcement and Accounting Departments	-829	-2,412,000
Total	58,171	132,403,000
Other objects of expenditure for 1945 on basis of Budget estimate, and exclusive of those necessary for new force below		45,444,000
Total for 1945 on basis of organization of June 30, 1944, and other objects of expenditure as estimated	58,171	177,847,000
Additional force requested for 1945:		
Enforcement Department	+1,239	+3,585,000
Accounting Department	+80	+250,000
Travel, rent, communications, etc., for new force		+370,000
Total new force	+1,319	+4,405,000
Grand total, 1945 estimate	59,490	182,252,000

The Budget estimate contemplated the addition of 1,239 positions for enforcement work in connection with black markets and 80 additional positions for the accounting department, making a total additional of 1,319. This latter number was to be secured by making reductions in all other departments in Washington and in the field of 829 positions and the addition of 490 new positions. This would have the effect of raising the total positions for 1945 from 59,000 as of June 30, 1944, to 59,500 for the fiscal year 1945. The total cost of the 1,319 new positions for salaries, travel, rent, and other expenses is estimated at \$4,405,000.

The committee has not undertaken to apply this cut of \$4,502,000 in the Budget estimate. It has the effect of eliminating an amount equivalent to the \$4,403,500 specifically asked for new force and an additional \$100,000. The committee believes that additional effort is necessary on enforcement work in connection with black markets. It also believes that there has been genuine effort by the Administrator to bring about economies and improve enforcement. The size of the organization and the magnitude of the field of operations provide many opportunities for improving administrative management and effecting economies. The committee feels that with the sum which has been granted sufficient savings can be brought about, if aggressively and promptly undertaken, to find the funds with which to employ the additional personnel and improve the enforcement phase.

The increase of \$8,250,000 over the 1944 funds is required to maintain the organization basis as it will exist on June 30, 1944, less the reduction of 829 positions. This added amount is due to the fact that in this fiscal year the force was augmented slowly due to recruitment difficulties. These have been overcome and the agency has recently had a record of only 5 percent of vacancies and funds are provided on a 95 percent employment basis. The addition of this amount is

required solely because of the longer period of employment in 1945 of the same force that will exist at the end of this year. Due to the manpower situation in fiscal year 1944, the Office of Price Administration had unused funds for basic salaries which could be applied to war-overtime pay and approximately \$6,000,000 of the total cost of \$20,000,000 for war-overtime pay was absorbed during the fiscal year 1944, a situation which will not recur in connection with the 1945 funds.

The committee has made the appropriation available to carry out the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as they may be amended and supplemented, and to carry out other laws applicable to the functions of the Office of Price Administration. Provision is also made for the use of not to exceed \$25,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes. In order that this fund and authority may not be applied to petty violations the committee has required that in every case of its use prior authority for the purchase shall be obtained from either the Administrator or the regional administrator of the region in which the purchase is contemplated. The committee has also added the following provision at the end of the appropriation paragraph:

: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

Otherwise the language of the appropriation, except for mechanical changes to make the appropriation conform to the language generally applicable to war agencies, remains unchanged from that of the current fiscal year.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

The task of liquidating the Public Works Administration has been assigned to the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency. The liquidation is practically complete except for finishing 15 non-Federal projects which have been delayed because of priority considerations of equipment and material and 13 which have been delayed by litigation involving the project. In all cases of non-Federal projects the United States has an agreement with local public bodies for loans and grants or both and has made substantial advances of amounts and has obligated itself for further amounts which will not be paid until work on the project is resumed. The obligated balances involved—which will revert to the Treasury on June 30 next unless carried forward at this time—total \$30,229,119 and are reappropriated so that the projects may be completed when the present obstructing conditions are removed. Failure to make the balances available will prevent the Administrator from carrying out the agreements which the United States has entered into with the several public bodies concerned.

A list of the 15 non-Federal projects postponed because of priority considerations will be found in exhibit A, page 61 of the hearings, and a list of the projects suspended because of litigation, exhibit B, commences on page 64 of the hearings. These exhibits contain a brief summary of the project, the amount advanced by the United States as loan or grant or both, and the amount remaining to be furnished by the United States.

amount of \$55,000,000 for additional facilities represented to be necessary for producing newly developed and recently modified items in the ordnance category, for expediting production, and for facilitating research, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944. Prior authorizations for the provision of ordnance-producing facilities aggregating \$595,000,000 have been exhausted.

(2) Under the head of "Increase and replacement of naval vessels," subhead "Construction and machinery," \$1,600,000,000 (estimated), and under the head of "Increase and replacement of naval vessels," subhead "Armor, armament, and ammunition," \$200,000,000 (estimated), for proceeding with the acquisition and conversion or construction of not exceeding 1,000,000 tons of additional landing craft and district craft necessary for the prosecution of the war, as may be directed by the President. This program is authorized by Public Law 322, approved May 31, 1944, and is fully justified by war needs.

The bill also provides for the following propositions pertaining to the Navy:

(1) Raises from 60 to 85 the number of flag officers who may draw flight pay. The present number was authorized in the First Supplemental Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, in which the number was increased from 45 to 60. Under such authority, 56 officers above the rank of captain were in a flight pay status on June 3, 1944. The further additional number now sought is responsive to the growing Navy aeronautic organization, necessitating more flight officers in billets warranting flag rank.

(2) The care and operation of the school at the Patuxent River Naval Station under the Bureau of Aeronautics, for the children of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Navy, where local public-school facilities do not exist adequate to accommodate the station's student population either now or as it is expected to expand as the station's complement expands. School facilities have been built on the reservation.

In the case of this station, approximately 57 percent of the operation cost will be borne by the county, which will be in a position to make such contribution by reason of taxes paid to it upon Federal housing developments adjacent to the station for station personnel. The county assumes responsibility for the education of children of such personnel, which it will discharge through contribution to the operation of the station's school.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The amount recommended for the Post Office Department and Postal Service is \$16,447,000, a reduction of \$40,000 in the Budget estimates. Of the sum allowed, \$460,000 represents supplemental amounts for the fiscal year 1945 and \$15,987,000 represents deficiencies for the fiscal years 1944 and 1943.

The supplemental amounts for the fiscal year 1945 consist of \$420,000 for printing, \$31,000 for salaries in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, departmental, and \$9,000 for salaries in the Bureau of Accounts, departmental. The sum for salaries in the office of the First Assistant is due to the enactment of new laws affecting the work of that office. Public Law 266, approved March 24, 1944, increases the number of grades of substitute employees. Formerly there was 1 class of substitute employees; under the new

law there are 4 different grades of substitute clerks and carriers and 4 different grades of substitute mail handlers, all involving the keeping of additional voluminous records. Public Law 271, approved March 29, 1944, placed approximately 25,000 fourth-class postmasters on an annual salary basis instead of a fee basis and this change involves additional clerical duties in the First Assistant's office. The additional \$9,000 for the Bureau of Accounts is granted to make provision for the force currently employed, the amount in the regular annual act for 1945 for this purpose falling short of meeting pay-roll needs.

The additional \$420,000 for 1945 for printing is to enable the Department to procure an initial stock of new postal notes to be instituted in an endeavor to recoup the loss of money-order business. The recent revenue act increased the fees for money orders by 66½ percent. During the month of April, the first full month under the new law, money-order business fell off approximately 20 percent. The money-order business in 1943 consisted of 346,000,000 money orders with a value of \$4,440,000,000. About 70 percent of this business was for money orders for \$10 or less. The increase in the fees is forcing a very large part of this business to the banks in the field of low-value remittances. The Department has authority under the law to issue postal notes. The denominations contemplated are from \$1 to \$10 for nontransferable notes and the contemplated fee is 5 cents per note. The sum of \$420,000 will procure a total of 200,000,000 of such notes to inaugurate the supplementary money-order service.

The \$15,987,000 for deficiencies in current appropriations covers amounts for personal services, transportation, and other expenses of handling the mail. The additional sums are due entirely to the increased volume of mail which has reached unprecedented proportions in this fiscal year. When the original 1944 appropriations were considered in the winter of 1942, the postal revenues for the fiscal year 1944 were estimated at \$910,000,000; they are now estimated for 1944 at \$1,100,000,000, an increase of \$190,000,000. At the same time the postal expenditures for 1944 were estimated at \$906,000,000; they are now estimated at \$1,080,000,000; an increase of \$174,000,000. The amount provided for 1944 deficiencies in the bill will complete the financing of the service for this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The amount recommended is \$10,900,000, a reduction of \$700,000 in the Budget request.

The sum of \$400,000 is included for a deficiency in the item of contingent expenses, Foreign Service, for the fiscal year 1944. This fund provides contingency items such as communications, postage, travel for couriers, and other expenses not classifiable under general funds and is spread over all of the Department of State missions throughout the world. The character of the expenses is such and the volume of business in wartime so unpredictable that it is not possible for the needs to be foreseen accurately in advance.

Two items are considered together because they relate to the same subject-matter—\$350,000 for transportation, Foreign Service, and \$650,000 for Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency)—a total of \$1,000,000 contrasted to the Budget estimate of \$1,700,000. The

\$1,000,000 is allowed to enable the Department to bring home Foreign Service personnel subject to selective service and make them available for duty with the armed forces and to send out the replacements to fill the positions they have been holding at foreign posts. The Department estimates that 250 men now serving in foreign posts will be brought home and replaced. The estimate is based upon a cost of \$4,000 for bringing home the men, their families, and household effects, and transporting out their replacements and their personal effects. These men are distributed all over the world—50 percent are in the Western Hemisphere, 25 percent in Europe and Africa, 5 percent in the Middle East, and 20 percent in China, India, Australia, and elsewhere. It will be difficult to find suitable replacements, the Foreign Service will lose the services of trained personnel, and the transportation is expensive. The committee, however, considering our selective-service laws and regulations, sees no alternative to the provision of the funds.

The sum of \$9,500,000 is provided for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. Of this amount, \$2,500,000 represents a deficiency for the fiscal year 1944 and \$7,000,000 is for the fiscal year 1945, for the purpose of supporting American nationals in enemy-occupied territory. There are 13,081 recipients of this relief which is handled by the Swiss Government representing the United States in enemy territory. The committee has a full list of the number of persons by country of internment. Exchange restrictions imposed in the Far East have resulted in an increase in relief costs of approximately 20 times. In January the relief for one group cost \$55,000 a month, for February, March, and April, the cost for the same group rose to \$163,460 per month, and the basis of the present estimate as the minimum necessary to sustain life is \$965,000 per month. These exchange rates are imposed by enemy decree and there is nothing our Government can do except to pay them or let our nationals starve.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The sum of \$4,250,000 is recommended pursuant to the Budget estimate for river and harbor work. This amount, combined with the sum of \$6,250,000 to be repaid to the appropriation by the Army, makes a total of \$10,500,000 for the procurement of three sea-going hopper dredges at \$3,500,000 each. The Chief of Engineers, Major General Reybold, advised the committee that it is very essential to make provision for these dredges.

As of August 1, 1939, the seaboard hopper dredge fleet numbered 23, whereas today the number available for regular river and harbor project work is 15. A replacement program contemplated to be initiated in 1939 has been postponed because of the war and its demands upon materials and equipment. Of the 15 dredges now remaining for work on regular river and harbor projects, 11 range in age from 30 to 51 years, with an average age of 37 years. Two others are 27 and 29 years old.

Seven dredges have been transferred for duty in military operations—five overseas and two to the Hawaiian Department. If all of the dredges transferred to the military should be returned at the close of the war, the age of the present fleet and the vast amount of deferred river and harbor work still make it necessary to have the additional boats.

The existing fleet of dredges is being heavily taxed in the work necessary to prosecute the war in connection with certain commercial harbors and in connection with work specifically required by the Military and Naval Establishments. As a matter of fact, sufficient plant is not available at this time to carry out all the work considered to be desirable by the military and naval authorities.

Since approximately 15 months are required to construct a hopper dredge, work should be initiated as soon as possible, in conformity with war priorities, on a program to rebuild the hopper dredge fleet to a proper size.

The sum of \$12,000,000 is recommended pursuant to the Budget estimate for carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1944, to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods. The spring floods of this year have been very destructive on a number of rivers. More than 7,900,000 acres have been inundated and the estimated damage, not fully known at this time, is placed at \$77,000,000. The full scale of damage to levees and other flood-control works will not be known until surveys can be completed of the areas where floodwaters have only recently receded. The \$12,000,000 is based upon estimates that \$1,031,000 will be needed for rescue work, \$9,621,000 for repair of levees and other works, and \$1,350,000 retained as an emergency fund against further floods.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3:

Committee employees: The provision in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, for employees of the Committee on Appropriations, reading as follows: "Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$3,900 and \$1,100 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; two assistant clerks at \$3,900 each and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; assistant clerk, \$3,900; additional clerical assistants at rates to be fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, \$19,260; messenger, \$1,680;" is hereby amended to read: "Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$46,640".

On page 4:

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register under the appropriation "Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1944", is hereby increased from \$400,000 to \$460,000.

On page 6, in connection with the President's emergency fund:

Provided, That no part of such fund shall be available after June 30, 1944, for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-eighth or the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

On page 7, in connection with Office of Economic Stabilization:

The general provisions under the caption "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management", contained in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to the Office of Economic Stabilization.

On page 8, in connection with the Office of Price Administration:

* * * not to exceed \$25,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; * * *

On page 11, in connection with the Office of Price Administration:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

On page 11:

Those general provisions in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, applicable to all agencies in such Act, are hereby made applicable to the same extent, except as otherwise provided, to the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration.

The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1944 shall be construed as having been available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

On pages 13 and 14, under the Federal Works Agency:

Public Works Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the funds heretofore made available to the Public Works Administration which remain unobligated on June 30, 1944, is hereby made available until June 30, 1945, to the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of providing for the completion of projects heretofore undertaken by said Administration, the protection of the financial interests of the United States in such projects, and the liquidation of obligations of the United States incurred in the exercise of the powers granted to said Administration, and the Administrator is authorized to continue to perform all functions of the Public Works Administration necessary to the accomplishment of such purposes, of which amount not exceeding \$100,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses in performing said functions.

In addition to the amount above provided, such amount of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made available to said Administration as shall be required to liquidate obligations under the Federal Works Agency and under allocations heretofore made to other Federal agencies and outstanding on June 30, 1944, shall be continued available until June 30, 1945, and said amounts (except those allotted to other Federal agencies and the Public Roads Administration) shall be accounted for as one fund and all existing provisions of law relating to the availability of funds necessary in carrying out said functions are hereby continued and made applicable thereto, notwithstanding any existing time limitations heretofore established by the Congress: Provided, That all unobligated receipts from the sale of bonds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That all balances in appropriation accounts of the Public Works Administration on June 30, 1944, the availability of which is not hereby continued, together with such other balances as the Administrator may from time to time thereafter determine to be no longer required to meet obligations, shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, and refunds, repayments, and recoveries applicable thereto shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That all furniture, equipment, supplies, and money heretofore delivered, transferred, or allotted by the Public Works Administration to other Federal agencies or departments shall be accounted for by such agencies or departments.

Emergency relief liquidation: The "Emergency relief liquidation fund" established by section 501 (b) of the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as supplemented, is hereby made available for the payment, in accordance with said section 501, of claims arising under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942: Provided, That claims certified for payment by the Comptroller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emergency relief liquidation fund", shall be paid without regard to project allocations.

On page 15, in connection with acquisition of a public building at Baltimore, Md.:

Provided, That the Federal Works Administrator may accept title to the land subject to the reservation by the grantor of the use of the subsurface for railway purposes, including necessary light and air.

On page 21, in connection with the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

There may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

On page 22, in connection with medical relief in Alaska.

** * * and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the hospital building and land valued at approximately \$1,100,000, and the military stores, supplies, and equipment of every character in said hospital, valued at approximately \$70,000, located at Skagway, Alaska, and the War Department shall inventory the property so transferred and furnish the Bureau of the Budget with a statement in detail of the amount and value of such property.*

On page 27, Navy Department:

The number of officers above the rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby increased from sixty to eighty-five.

On page 29, Navy Department:

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made or authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$55,000,000 as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944.

On page 32, Department of State:

Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropriations for "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers", in the Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 shall be available also for the payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who, incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United States of the governments of the countries concerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commissioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

On page 35, Procurement Division, Treasury Department:

Procurement accounting: The provisos under the head, "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, requiring that payments to the general supply fund be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counter warrants, are hereby amended to authorize such payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia, to be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary, the responsibility of the authorized certifying officer, under the Act of December 29, 1941, as amended, to be limited to the availability of the funds to be charged.

On page 55:

Sec. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations and contract authorizations granted for the national defense, war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress, when the state of the wars makes such action possible, a list showing the condition of the balances of each of such appropriations and contract authorizations together with his recommendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes for which they were granted.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives, 1944-----	-----	\$10,000.00	+\$10,000.00
-----	Contested-election expenses, 1944-----	-----	7,997.47	+7,997.47
-----	Stationery for Members, 1945-----	-----	219,000.00	+219,000.00
630	Payment of pages, 1945-----	\$34,592.00	34,592.00	-----
630	Contingent expenses of the House, 1944-----	2,500.00	3,500.00	+1,000.00
630	Committee employees, 1945-----	-----	2,400.00	+2,400.00
	Telegraph and telephone service, 1944-----	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	62,092.00	302,489.47	+240,397.47
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
540	Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1944-----	(¹)	(²)	-----
	Total, legislative-----	62,092.00	302,489.47	+240,397.47

THE JUDICIARY

563	Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, 1945-----	12, 500. 00	-----	-----	-12, 500. 00
563	Fees of Commissioners, 1944-----	133, 000. 00	-----	133, 000. 00	-----
563	Salaries of court reporters, 1945-----	611, 000. 00	-----	-----	-611, 000. 00
563	Miscellaneous expenses, 1945-----	30, 000. 00	-----	30, 000. 00	-----
563	Traveling expenses, 1945-----	29, 000. 00	-----	-----	-29, 000. 00
	Total, the Judiciary-----	815, 500. 00	-----	163, 000. 00	-652, 500. 00
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
653	Emergency Fund for the President, 1945-----	(3)	-----	(3)	-----
529	Foreign war relief, 1945-----	(4)	-----	(4)	-----
633	Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945-----	100, 000. 00	-----	100, 000. 00	-----
634	Office of Price Administration, 1945-----	182, 252, 000. 00	-----	177, 750, 000. 00	-4, 502, 000. 00
S. Doc. } 176 }	Petroleum Administrator for War, 1944-----	(5)	-----	(6)	-----
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	182, 352, 000. 00	-----	177, 850, 000. 00	-4, 502, 000. 00

¹ Limitation on amount available for printing, binding, and distribution of Federal Register increased from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

² Limitation on amount available for printing, binding, and distribution of Federal Register increased from \$400,000 to \$460,000.

³ Unexpended balance continued available until June 30, 1945.

⁴ Unexpended balance continued available until June 30, 1945.

⁵ Limitation on travel expenses increased from \$360,000 to \$410,000.

⁶ Limitation on travel expenses increased from \$360,000 to \$378,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS				
568	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	\$59,000.00	\$40,000.00	—\$19,000.00
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
639	Freedmen's Hospital, salaries and expenses, 1944-----	11,000.00	11,000.00	-----
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR				
585	Public Works Administration, liquidation, 1945-----	(7)	(7)	-----
562	Emergency relief liquidation, 1945-----	(8)	(8)	-----
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION				
562	Salaries and expenses, buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, 1944-----	754,000.00	600,000.00	—154,000.00
562	Acquisition of property, 1945-----	830,000.00	830,000.00	-----
	Total, Public Buildings Administration-----	1,584,000.00	1,430,000.00	—154,000.00

603	PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION			
	Payment of claims for damage, 1944-----	85, 862. 49	85, 862. 49	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	1, 669, 862. 49	1, 515, 862. 49	- 154, 000. 00
554	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION			
	Acquisition of property, 1945-----	740, 000. 00	740, 000. 00	-----
	NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY			
597	War Housing, 1945-----	15, 000, 000. 00	(¹⁰)	- 15, 000, 000. 00
581	United States Housing Corporation, liquidation of, 1945-----	⁹ 98, 000. 00	98, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Housing Agency-----	15, 098, 000. 00	⁹ 98, 000. 00	- 15, 000, 000. 00
	Total, independent executive agencies-----	17, 577, 862. 49	2, 404, 862. 49	- 15, 173, 000. 00
582	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, printing and binding, 1944-----	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00	-----
	Collection and disposal of refuse, personal services, 1944-----	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	-----
582	Recreation Department, act of Apr. 29, 1942, 1945-----	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	-----
582	Health Department:			
	Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 1944-----	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-----
	Gallinger Municipal Hospital, 1944-----	100, 700. 00	100, 700. 00	-----

⁷ Unexpended balances continued available until expended for completion of projects and liquidation.

⁸ "Emergency relief liquidation fund" proposed to be made available for payment of claims.

⁹ And unexpended balance.

¹⁰ Unexpended balance of \$7,500,000 reappropriated.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
Public welfare:				
General administration, Workhouse and Reformatory:				
582	1942-----	\$6, 017. 42	\$6, 017. 42	-----
582	1944-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----
National Training School for Boys, 1944-----				
582	Judgments, payment of, 1944-----	18, 690. 00	18, 690. 00	-----
582	Audited claim, 1941-----	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	56. 12	56. 12	-----
		184, 763. 54	184, 763. 54	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
576	National forest protection and management, 1945-----	596, 000. 00	596, 000. 00	-----
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION				
570	Salaries and expenses, 1944-----	(11)	(11)	-----

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS		
593	Maintenance and operation, air-navigation facilities, 1945-----	495, 000. 00
593	Technical development, 1945-----	38, 000. 00
593	War training service, 1945-----	(12)
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	533, 000. 00
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
GENERAL LAND OFFICE		
575	Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, 1944-----	6, 000. 00
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS		
638	Uintah Reservation, Utah, maintenance, irrigation system, 1943-----	1, 202. 18
638	Medical relief in Alaska, 1945-----	200, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	201, 202. 18
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION		
575	Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, 1944-----	(13)
575	Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, 1944-----	(14)
575	Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, 1944-----	(15)

¹¹ Additional sum of \$378,000 from Corporation funds.

¹² Not to exceed \$560,000 of unexpended balance from appropriation "Civilian pilot training," 1944, made available for liquidation purposes.

¹³ Limitation on use of power revenues for operation and maintenance increased from \$375,000 to \$520,000.

¹⁴ Limitation on use of power revenues for operation and maintenance increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

¹⁵ Limitation on use of power and other revenues for operation, maintenance, and replacements, increased from \$900,000 to \$1,200,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES				
TERRITORY OF ALASKA				
638	Salaries of Governor and secretary, 1944	\$465. 00	\$465. 00	-----
638	Salaries and expenses, Governor and secretary, 1945	1, 900. 00	1, 900. 00	-----
575	Care and custody of insane, Alaska, 1944	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----
	Total, government in the Territories	12, 365. 00	12, 365. 00	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior	219, 567. 18	219, 567. 18	-----
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
Printing and binding:				
567	1938	7. 20	7. 20	-----
567	1940	247. 68	247. 68	-----
567	Traveling expenses, 1944	35, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	— \$10, 000. 00
567	Commissioners of conciliation, 1936	25. 00	25. 00	-----

567	Fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, 1937-40-----	225. 00	225. 00	
592	Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, 1944-----	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	
567	Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, 1943-----	81, 700. 00	81, 700. 00	
	Pay and expenses of bailiffs:			
567	1943-----	2, 400. 00	2, 400. 00	
567	1944-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	
	Total, legal activities and general administration-----	219, 604. 88	209, 604. 88	- 10, 000. 00
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION			
602	Damage claims, payment of, 1944-----	88. 25	88. 25	
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
567	Support of prisoners, 1944-----	275, 000. 00	275, 000. 00	
	Total, Department of Justice-----	494, 693. 13	484, 693. 13	- 10, 000. 00
	NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
608	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels, 1944-----	18, 726. 33	18, 726. 33	
	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL			
571	Miscellaneous expenses, 1944-----	750. 00	750. 00	

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued				
INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS				
571	Landing craft-----	(16)	(16)	-----
571	Tools, equipment, and facilities for manufacture of ordnance materials, munitions, etc-----	(17)	(17)	-----
COAST GUARD				
571	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, 1937-----	\$31. 62	\$31. 62	-----
607	Claims for damages, operation of vessels, 1944-----	550. 00	550. 00	-----
	Total, Coast Guard-----	581. 62	581. 62	-----
	Total, Navy Department and Naval Establishment-----	20, 057. 95	20, 057. 95	-----
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES				
612	Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, 1945-----	62, 000. 00	31, 000. 00	—\$31, 000. 00
612	Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1945-----	¹⁸ 18, 000. 00	¹⁸ 9, 000. 00	—9, 000. 00
	Total, salaries in bureaus and offices-----	80, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	—40, 000. 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES				
569	Printing and binding, 1945-----	420,000.00	420,000.00	-----
OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL				
569	Property damage claims, 1944-----	45,000.00	45,000.00	-----
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
569	Compensation to postmasters, 1944-----	1,820,000.00	1,820,000.00	-----
569	Clerks of first- and second-class post offices, 1944-----	7,526,000.00	7,526,000.00	-----
569	City delivery carriers, 1944-----	457,000.00	457,000.00	-----
569	Rural Delivery Service, 1944-----	236,000.00	236,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General-----	10,039,000.00	10,039,000.00	-----
OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
569	Railroad transportation, 1944-----	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-----
569	Salaries, Railway Mail Service, 1944-----	1,389,000.00	1,389,000.00	-----
569	Miscellaneous expenses, Railway Mail Service, 1944-----	18,000.00	18,000.00	-----
569	Electric-car service, 1944-----	18,000.00	18,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General-----	5,425,000.00	5,425,000.00	-----

¹⁶ Indefinite contract authority for 1,000,000 tons estimated at \$1,800,000,000.¹⁷ Contract definite authorization of \$55,000,000.¹⁸ Not to exceed \$21,000 of 1944 appropriation made available for the fiscal year 1945.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
569	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1943	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	-----
569	Unpaid money orders, 1944	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
OFFICE OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
569	Vehicle service, 1944	298,000.00	298,000.00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department	16,487,000.00	16,447,000.00	----- — \$40,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE				
578	Transportation, Foreign Service, 1944	600,000.00	350,000.00	----- — 250,000.00
578	Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency), 1944	1,100,000.00	650,000.00	----- — 450,000.00
578	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1944	400,000.00	400,000.00	-----
578	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1944 and 1945	9,500,000.00	9,500,000.00	-----
578	International Boundary Commission, 1945	(w)	(w)	-----

587	International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, 1943-----				
	Total, Department of State-----	11, 600, 000. 00	10, 900, 000. 00		-- 700, 000. 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
558	Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, fiscal year 1944-----	1, 900. 00	1, 900. 00		
558	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1944-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00		
558	Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1944-----	190, 000. 00	190, 000. 00		
558	Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund), 1944-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00		
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	291, 900. 00	291, 900. 00		
	PROCUREMENT DIVISION				
588	Federal property utilization, 1944-----	600, 000. 00	200, 000. 00		-- 400, 000. 00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	891, 900. 00	491, 900. 00		-- 400, 000. 00
	WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS				
528	Rivers and harbors, 1945-----	4, 250, 000. 00	4, 250, 000. 00		
551	Flood control, general, 1945-----	89, 000. 00			-- 89, 000. 00
632	Flood control, general (emergency fund), 1945-----	12, 000, 000. 00	12, 000, 000. 00		
	Total, Corps of Engineers-----	16, 339, 000. 00	16, 250, 000. 00		-- 89, 000. 00

¹⁹ Unexpended balance of appropriation for fiscal years 1943 and 1944 (\$40,000) continued available until June 30, 1945.
²⁰ 1944 appropriation made available for obligations incurred in fiscal year 1943.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1945 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL ENGINEERS—Continued				
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—continued				
604	Damage claims, 1944-----	\$65, 010. 36	\$64, 456. 76	— \$553. 60
	Total, War Department—civil functions-----	16, 404, 010. 36	16, 314, 456. 76	— 89, 553. 60
	Total, title I-----	²¹ 248, 238, 446. 65	²¹ 226, 911, 790. 52	— 21, 326, 656. 13
TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
611	Property damage claims, 1944-----	28, 408. 11	28, 408. 11	-----
600 601	Judgments, United States courts-----	28, 765. 19	28, 765. 19	-----
609	Judgments, U. S. Court of Claims-----	31, 639. 47	31, 639. 47	-----
605 606 610	Audited claims allowed by General Accounting Office-----	5, 482, 455. 63	5, 482, 455. 63	-----
	Total, title II, judgments and authorized claims-----	5, 571, 268. 40	5, 571, 268. 40	-----
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	²¹ 253, 809, 715. 05	²¹ 232, 483, 058. 92	— 21, 326, 656. 13

²¹ And definite contract authority of \$55,000,000 and indefinite contract authority estimated at \$1,800,000,000.

Union Calendar No. 565

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5040

[Report No. 1660]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1944

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year end-
6 ing June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide
7 supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June
8 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the children of James A. O'Leary, late a Representative from the State of New York, in equal parts to each, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, from July 1 to December 31, 1944, both inclusive, at \$4 per day each, fiscal year 1945, \$34,592.

Contingent expenses of the House: For an additional amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1944, \$3,500.

For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944, \$25,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, \$219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Contested-election expenses: For payment of expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Moreland versus

1 Schuetz, as audited and recommended by the Committee
2 on Elections Numbered 3, and in the case of Schafer versus
3 Wasielewski, as audited and recommended by the Com-
4 mittee on Elections Numbered 1, namely:

5 To James C. Moreland, contestant, \$2,000;

6 To John C. Schafer, contestant, \$1,997.47;

7 To Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, contestee, \$2,000;

8 To Urban A. Lavery, \$1,750; and to Arthur G. Mur-
9 ray, \$250; in all, \$2,000, on account of expenses incurred
10 by Leonard W. Schuetz, contestee, deceased;

11 In all, \$7,997.47, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the
12 House of Representatives.

13 Committee employees: The provision in the Legislative
14 Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, for employees of the
15 Committee on Appropriations, reading as follows: "Appro-
16 priations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as
17 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant
18 clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,500 additional so long as the posi-
19 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$3,900
20 and \$1,100 additional so long as the position is held by
21 the present incumbent; two assistant clerks at \$3,900 each
22 and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions
23 are held by the present respective incumbents; assistant
24 clerk, \$3,900; additional clerical assistants at rates to be
25 fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,

1 \$19,260; messenger, \$1,680;" is hereby amended, effective
 2 July 1, 1944, to read: "Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000;
 3 assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be
 4 fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the
 5 Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$48,740;".

6 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7 Working capital and congressional printing and bind-
 8 ing: The limitation on the amount which may be expended
 9 for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
 10 under the appropriation "Working capital and congressional
 11 printing and binding, 1944", is hereby increased from
 12 \$400,000 to \$460,000.

13 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

14 Capitol buildings: The appropriation "Capitol building
 15 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Ap-
 16 propriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available until ex-
 17 pended to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
 18 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
 19 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,
 20 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
 21 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
 22 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity.

23 Library buildings and grounds: The appropriation
 24 "Library buildings and grounds, 1942", contained in the
 25 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made

1 available until expended to pay the amount outstanding on
2 contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with
3 the Mance Air Conditioning Corporation June 5, 1942,
4 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for the
5 installation of an air conditioning system for the recording
6 laboratory in the Library of Congress.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

9 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
10 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
11 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,
12 1944, \$133,000.

13 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1945, for miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries),
15 including the objects specified under this head in the Judi-
16 cary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$30,000.

17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

19 The appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President",
20 contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Ap-
21 propriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is
22 hereby continued available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*,
23 That no part of such fund shall be available after June 30,
24 1944, for allocation to finance a function or project for
25 which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation

1 was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-eighth
 2 or the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied
 3 after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of
 4 Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations
 5 of both bodies.

6 FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

7 The appropriation "Foreign war relief", contained in
 8 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby
 9 continued available until June 30, 1945.

10 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

11 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
 13 the Office of Economic Stabilization, including salaries of
 14 the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to
 15 the Director at \$9,000 per annum; temporary employment
 16 (not to exceed \$10,000) of persons or organizations by
 17 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Re-
 18 vised Statutes, or civil-service and classification laws;
 19 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$6,000); and printing
 20 and binding (not to exceed \$2,000); fiscal year 1945,
 21 \$100,000.

22 The general provisions under the caption "Executive
 23 Office of the President—Office for Emergency Manage-
 24 ment", contained in the National War Agency Appropri-
 25 ation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies

1 of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein
2 and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all
3 agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to
4 the Office of Economic Stabilization.

5 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
7 Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by
9 the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and
10 the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236),
11 as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50
12 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing
13 such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which
14 may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administra-
15 tion, including expenses of in-service training of employees,
16 including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not
17 to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to
18 exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons
19 or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
20 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classi-
21 fication laws; contract stenographic reporting services with-
22 out regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and
23 binding (not to exceed \$1,635,800, which limitation shall
24 not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations,
25 and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodi-

1 ties) ; not to exceed \$25,000 for test purchases of com-
2 modities, services, or ration currency for enforcement pur-
3 poses, authorization in each case to have approval prior to
4 purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator
5 in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; travel-
6 ing expenses (not to exceed \$7,250,000), including reim-
7 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees
8 for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately
9 owned automobile within the limits of their official stations,
10 and expenses of appointees from point of induction in con-
11 tinental United States to their first post of duty in the Terri-
12 tories and return; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
13 vehicles; fiscal year 1945, \$177,750,000: *Provided*, That
14 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compen-
15 sation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the
16 United States who shall divulge or make known in any man-
17 ner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or
18 apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him
19 in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source
20 of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular
21 thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report,
22 return, or document, required or requested to be filed by
23 order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any
24 questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof

1 or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof
2 to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by
3 law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any
4 manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any ques-
5 tionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or
6 source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of
7 doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return,
8 or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provi-
9 sions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publi-
10 cation or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other docu-
11 ments of like general character wherein individual statistics
12 or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or
13 indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the
14 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United
15 States Maritime Commission, such data and information as
16 may be requested by them for use in the performance of their
17 official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
18 priation shall be available for making any subsidy payments:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agri-
21 cultural commodity or any commodity processed or manu-
22 factured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural
23 commodity, including milk and its products and livestock,
24 unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has deter-

1 mined and published for such agricultural commodity the
2 prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price
3 Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered
4 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a
5 comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secre-
6 tary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined
7 and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed
8 by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary
9 of Agriculture has determined after investigation and pro-
10 claimed that the maximum price or prices so established on
11 any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its
12 product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such
13 agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section
14 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such
15 maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the
16 provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved
17 October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any
18 employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized
19 and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the
20 head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person
21 an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is
22 required in connection with the performance of the functions
23 or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part
24 of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for

14 the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who
15 directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price,
16 or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
17 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
18 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
19 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator
20 or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering,
21 adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum
22 prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compli-
23 ance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
24 appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or
25 expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
14 kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described
15 in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifica-
16 tions or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

17 Those general provisions in the National War Agency
18 Appropriation Act, 1945, applicable to all agencies in such
19 Act, are hereby made applicable to the same extent, except
20 as otherwise provided, to the appropriation for the Office
21 of Price Administration.

22 The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration
23 for the fiscal year 1944 shall be construed as having been
24 available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
25 vehicles.

1 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

2 The limitation upon the amount that may be expended
3 for travel expenses during the fiscal year 1944 is increased
4 from \$360,000 to \$378,000.

5 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

6 AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SAL-
7 VAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN
8 WAR AREAS

9 For all expenses necessary for the American Commis-
10 sion for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic
11 Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as
12 described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved
13 by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including
14 the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship,
15 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
16 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organi-
17 zations by contract or otherwise without regard to the
18 civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the
19 Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including actual trans-
20 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed
21 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of members of the
22 Commission or persons serving while away from their
23 homes in an advisory capacity without compensation from
24 the United States; expenses of attendance at meetings of
25 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;

1 purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
2 and printing and binding; fiscal year 1945, \$40,000.

3 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

4 Freedmen's Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1944, for officers and employees and compensation for
6 all other professional and other services as provided in the
7 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,000.

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY^{*}

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Public Works Administration liquidation: Not to exceed
11 \$9,000,000 of the funds heretofore made available to the
12 Public Works Administration which remain unobligated on
13 June 30, 1944, is hereby made available until June 30, 1945,
14 to the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of pro-
15 viding for the completion of projects heretofore undertaken
16 by said Administration, the protection of the financial inter-
17 ests of the United States in such projects, and the liquida-
18 tion of obligations of the United States incurred in the
19 exercise of the powers granted to said Administration, and
20 the Administrator is authorized to continue to perform all
21 functions of the Public Works Administration necessary to
22 the accomplishment of such purposes, of which amount not
23 exceeding \$100,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1945
24 for administrative expenses in performing said functions.

25 In addition to the amount above provided, such amount

1 of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made
2 available to said Administration as shall be required to liqui-
3 date obligations under the Federal Works Agency and under
4 allocations heretofore made to other Federal agencies and out-
5 standing on June 30, 1944, shall be continued available until
6 June 30, 1945, and said amounts (except those allocated to
7 other Federal agencies and the Public Roads Administration)
8 shall be accounted for as one fund and all existing provisions
9 of law relating to the availability of funds necessary in carry-
10 ing out said functions are hereby continued and made appli-
11 cable thereto, notwithstanding any existing time limitations
12 heretofore established by the Congress: *Provided*, That all
13 unobligated receipts from the sale of bonds shall be covered
14 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*,
15 That all balances in appropriation accounts of the Public
16 Works Administration on June 30, 1944, the availability
17 of which is not hereby continued, together with such other
18 balances as the Administrator may from time to time there-
19 after determine to be no longer required to meet obligations,
20 shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, and
21 refunds, repayments, and recoveries applicable thereto shall
22 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all furniture, equipment, supplies, and
24 money heretofore delivered, transferred, or allotted by the
25 Public Works Administration to other Federal agencies or

1 departments shall be accounted for by such agencies or
2 departments.

3 Emergency relief liquidation: The "Emergency relief
4 liquidation fund" established by section 501 (b) of the Third
5 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as
6 supplemented, is hereby made available for the payment, in
7 accordance with said section 501, of claims arising under the
8 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942:
9 *Provided*, That claims certified for payment by the Comp-
10 troller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emer-
11 gency relief liquidation fund", shall be paid without regard
12 to project allocations.

13 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
15 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for sal-
16 aries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and adjacent area, fiscal year 1944, includ-
18 ing the objects specified under this head in the Independent
19 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$600,000.

20 Acquisition of property: For the acquisition of the site
21 of the Baltimore parcel-post station located in the city of
22 Baltimore, Maryland, together with a building located
23 thereon, and for the acquisition of an extension to said site,
24 \$830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may accept

1 title to the land subject to the reservation by the grantor
2 of the use of the subsurface for railway purposes, including
3 necessary light and air.

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
6 to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense
7 Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by
8 the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),
9 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 603,
10 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$85,862.49.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

12 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
13 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
14 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
15 the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act
16 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal serv-
17 ices; technical services at rates of pay not to exceed those
18 usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to
19 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of
20 options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
21 and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehi-
22 cles, \$740,000, to be immediately available and to remain
23 available until expended.

24 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

25 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out

1 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
2 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), for temporary housing only,
3 and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolu-
4 tion approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), not to
5 exceed \$7,500,000 of the unexpended balances of the ap-
6 propriations made available under the heading "Emergency
7 funds for the President, defense housing", in the Urgent
8 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, the Additional Urgent
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Third Sup-
10 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is
11 hereby reappropriated and made available during the con-
12 tinuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by
13 the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available
14 for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

15 Liquidation of United States Housing Corporation: For
16 an additional amount for the National Housing Agency
17 in winding up the affairs and effecting the dissolution of
18 any corporation organized in pursuance of authority con-
19 tained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), to be
20 derived from the special account "United States Housing
21 Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United
22 States, \$98,000, together with the unexpended balance of
23 the item of \$173,000 under this head in the Second De-
24 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, such total amount to be

1 available until June 30, 1945, for the same objects and
2 purposes as specified under said head in said Act.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

4 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal
6 year 1944, \$4,800.

7 COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

8 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
9 year 1944, \$2,000.

10 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for carry-
12 ing out the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1942, \$1,500.

13 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

14 Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For an additional
15 amount, fiscal year 1944, for provisions and so forth, in-
16 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
17 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act 1944,
18 \$30,000.

19 Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount.
20 fiscal year 1944, for maintenance of the hospital, including
21 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
22 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,700.

23 PUBLIC WELFARE

24 General administration, Workhouse and Reformatory,
25 District of Columbia: For additional amounts for support,

1 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
 2 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under
 3 this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
 4 for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

5 For 1942, \$6,017.42;

6 For 1944, \$20,000.

7 National Training School for Boys: For an additional
 8 amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the
 9 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the Dis-
 10 trict of Columbia under a contract made by the Board of
 11 Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a rate of not
 12 to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed, fiscal
 13 year 1944, \$18,690.

14 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

15 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
 16 \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic
 17 lights, signals, and controls, under this head in the District
 18 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
 19 to \$37,000.

20 JUDGMENTS

21 For the payment of final judgment rendered against the
 22 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
 23 bered 582, together with such further sum as may be neces-
 24 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per

1 annum on such judgment, as provided by law, from the date
2 the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,000.

3 AUDITED CLAIM

4 For the payment of the following claim, certified to be
5 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
6 under an appropriation the balance of which has been car-
7 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
8 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for
9 the service of the fiscal year 1941:

10 Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941:
11 Repairs to apparatus, \$56.12.

12 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

13 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
14 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
15 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
16 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
17 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
18 for which such sums are provided.

19 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

20 FOREST SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 National forest protection and management: For an
23 additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for national forest pro-
24 tection and management, including the objects specified
25 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-

1 priation Act, 1945, and including expenditures authorized
 2 by section 10 of the Act of March 29, 1944 (Public Law
 3 273) (16 U. S. C. 471-562), \$596,000.

4 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 6 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-
 7 poration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 8 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 9 priation Act, 1944, \$378,000, payable from the funds of said
 10 Corporation.

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

13 Maintenance and Operation, air-navigation facilities:
 14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance
 15 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the ob-
 16 jects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
 17 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$495,000.

18 There may be credited to the appropriation "Mainte-
 19 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received
 20 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public
 21 authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the
 22 present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance
 23 and operation of airport traffic control towers.

24 Technical development: For an additional amount,
 25 fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$38,000.

3 War Training Service: In addition to amounts which
4 may be transferred from appropriations of the War and
5 Navy Departments, not to exceed \$560,000 of the unex-
6 pended balance of the appropriation "Civilian pilot training"
7 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944,
8 is hereby made available to the Administrator of Civil Aero-
9 nautics for the fiscal year 1945 for the liquidation of the
10 activities of the War Training Service, including personal
11 services in the District of Columbia.

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

14 Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices: For
15 an additional amount for salaries and commissions of registers
16 of district land offices, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 For an additional amount for maintenance, irrigation
19 system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (receipt limitation), fiscal
20 year 1943, \$1,202.18, from which sum expenditures shall
21 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
22 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-
23 tion Repeal Act, 1934 (34 Stat. 375).

24 For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska,
25 fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945,
2 \$200,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
3 transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the
4 Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the
5 hospital building and land valued at approximately \$1,100,-
6 000, and the military stores, supplies, and equipment of
7 every character in said hospital, valued at approximately
8 \$70,000, located at Skagway, Alaska, and the War Depart-
9 ment shall inventory the property so transferred and furnish
10 the Bureau of the Budget with a statement in detail of the
11 amount and value of such property.

12 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

13 Reclamation fund, special fund, Parker Dam power proj-
14 ect, Arizona-California: The limitation of \$375,000 upon
•15 the amount that may be expended from power and other
16 revenues for operation and maintenance, in the Interior
17 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
18 to \$520,000.

19 Reclamation fund, special fund, Rio Grande project,
20 New Mexico-Texas: The limitation of \$50,000 upon the
21 amount that may be expended from power revenues for oper-
22 ation and maintenance of the power system, in the Interior
23 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
24 to \$75,000.

25 Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project:

1 The limitation of \$900,000 upon the amount which may be
 2 expended from power and other revenues for operation,
 3 maintenance, and replacements, and other purposes specified
 4 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is
 5 hereby increased to \$1,200,000.

6 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

7 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

8 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
 9 amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged in-
 10 sane in Alaska, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects
 11 specified under this head in the Interior Department Ap-
 12 propriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

13 For an additional amount for salaries, Governor and
 14 Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$465.

15 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
 16 Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year
 17 1945, including the objects specified under the appropria-
 18 tion for this purpose in the Interior Department Appo-
 19 priation Act, 1945, \$1,900.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 23 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and
 24 the courts of the United States, for the fiscal years that
 25 follow:

1 For 1938, \$7.20;

2 For 1940, \$247.68.

3 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for travel-
4 ing expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
5 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appropri-
6 ation Act, 1944, \$25,000.

7 Commissioners of Conciliation: For an additional amount
8 for Conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal
9 year 1936, including the objects specified under this head
10 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1936,
11 \$25.

12 For an additional amount for fees and expenses of con-
13 ciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal years
14 1937-1940, including the objects specified under this head
15 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
16 1937, \$225.

17 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
18 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
19 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, including the ob-
20 jects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
21 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

22 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an
23 additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and
24 so forth, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
2 Act, 1943, \$81,700.

3 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
4 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, including the objects specified
5 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
6 Acts, for the fiscal years that follows:

7 For 1943, \$2,400;

8 For 1944, \$25,000.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
11 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
12 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
13 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
14 the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
15 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
16 approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224), as fully set
17 forth in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-eighth
18 Congress, \$88.25.

19 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 Support of prisoners: For an additional amount for
21 support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1944, includ-
22 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
23 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$275,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL
ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels:

To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 608, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$18,726.33.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1944, and including expenses for carrying out the provisions of Private Law 166, approved January 28, 1944, \$750.

The number of officers above the rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby increased from sixty to eighty-five.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: The appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942", shall remain avail-

1 able until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations
2 incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30,
3 1942, and for liquidating obligations incurred by agreements
4 with the United States Maritime Commission or the War
5 Shipping Administration for the requisitioning of small craft
6 acquired on or before June 30, 1942.

7 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

8 The appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores,
9 Navy", for the fiscal year 1942 shall remain available until
10 June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations incurred
11 under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942.

12 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

13 The appropriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal
14 year 1945 shall be available for expenses incident to the
15 care and operation of schools at one naval station under
16 the Bureau of Aeronautics for the children of commissioned,
17 enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Navy.

18 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

19 The appropriations "Construction and machinery" and
20 "Armor, armament, and ammunition" shall be available
21 for the acquisition and conversion or construction of not
22 exceeding one million tons of additional landing craft and
23 district craft, as authorized by Public Law 322, approved
24 May 31, 1944.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the postal revenues)

3 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

4 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First
5 Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1945, \$31,000.

6 For an additional amount for salaries, Bureau of Ac-
7 counts, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000.

8 Salaries, Bureau of Accounts: Not to exceed \$21,000
9 of the balance of the appropriation "Salaries, Bureau of
10 Accounts", in the Post Office Department Appropriation
11 Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1945.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
14 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal
15 year 1945, \$420,000 to be immediately available.

16 OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Property damage claims: For an additional amount
18 for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1944,
19 as specified under this head in the Post Office Department
20 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$45,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
23 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1944, including
24 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
25 partment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,820,000.

1 Clerks of first- and second-class post-offices: For an
2 additional amount for clerks, first- and second-class post
3 offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
4 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
5 1944, \$7,526,000.

6 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for
7 city delivery carriers, fiscal year 1944, \$457,000.

8 Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for
9 Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1944, including the ob-
10 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
11 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$236,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

13 GENERAL

14 Railroad transportation: For an additional amount for
15 railroad transportation and mail messenger service, fiscal
16 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head
17 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 \$4,000,000.

19 Salaries, Railway Mail Service: For an additional
20 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1944,
21 \$1,389,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses, Railway Mail Service: For an
23 additional amount for Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous
24 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
 2 tion Act, 1944, \$18,000.

3 Electric-car service: For an additional amount for
 4 electric-car service, fiscal year 1944, \$18,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
 7 for indemnities, domestic mail, fiscal year 1943, including
 8 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
 9 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

10 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for
 11 unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year
 12 1944, \$30,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Vehicle Service: For an additional amount for Vehicle
 15 Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 16 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
 17 Act, 1944, \$298,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

19 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

20 Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropria-
 21 tions for "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers", in the
 22 Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years
 23 1944 and 1945 shall be available also for the payment, at
 24 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any
 25 person who, incident to reestablishment of representation

1 in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by
2 the United States of the governments of the countries con-
3 cerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve
4 as Commissioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative
5 capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as
6 ambassador or minister, having previously been legally ap-
7 pointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service
8 officer of the United States.

9 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
10 amount for "Transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year
11 1944", including the objects under this head in the Depart-
12 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000, to remain
13 available until June 30, 1945.

14 Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
15 tional amount for "Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency),
16 fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head
17 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 \$650,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

19 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
20 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
21 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
22 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$400,000.
23 The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations
24 for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the

1 appropriation under this head in the Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$85,000.

3 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
4 For an additional amount for emergencies arising in the
5 Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944, including
6 the objects under this head in the Department of State Ap-
7 propriation Act, 1944, \$9,500,000, to remain available
8 until June 30, 1945.

9 International Boundary Commission: The unexpended
10 balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Inter-
11 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico",
12 made available for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 in the First
13 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, is continued available
14 for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

15 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: The
16 appropriation "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Com-
17 mission" for the fiscal year 1944 is hereby made available for
18 obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-
22 ment Act, 1936: For transfer to the Post Office Department
23 to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued
24 under the provision of the Adjusted Compensation Act of
25 1936, fiscal year 1944, \$1,900.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$50,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$190,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, and including \$5,000 additional for stationery and \$35,000 additional for printing and binding, \$200,000.

Procurement accounting: The provisos under the head, "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, requiring that payments to the general supply fund be made on the books of

1 the Treasury Department by transfer and counter warrants,
2 are hereby amended to authorize such payments covering
3 transactions between the Procurement Division and field
4 offices of other Government agencies whose detailed ap-
5 propriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than
6 within the District of Columbia, to be made on the basis of
7 itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement
8 Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the
9 disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby
10 authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification
11 of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific
12 statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in con-
13 formity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed
14 by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certifica-
15 tion of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall
16 be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certi-
17 fication as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary,
18 the responsibility of the authorized certifying officer, under
19 the Act of December 29, 1941, as amended, to be limited
20 to the availability of the funds to be charged.

21 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

22 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

23 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers
24 and harbors, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
2 Act, 1944, \$4,250,000, to be available until expended.

3 Flood control, general (emergency fund) : For the re-
4 pair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-
5 control works which have been threatened or destroyed by
6 the recent floods, and for other purposes, in accordance with
7 the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
8 emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent
9 floods, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1944,
10 \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
13 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
14 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
15 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
16 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
17 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
18 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise inci-
19 dent to activities, of the War Department or of the Army",
20 approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set
21 forth in House Document Numbered 604, Seventy-eighth
22 Congress, \$64,456.76: *Provided*, That the amount specified
23 for the claim of Paul L. Kapp and Arvilla V. Kapp, item 4
24 on page 5 of such document, is changed from "\$2,009.33"
25 to "\$1,455.83".

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 611, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services,

\$63.75;

Office of Censorship, \$52.86;

Office of Strategic Services, \$107.95;

Independent establishments:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,

\$69.75;

Selective Service System, \$150.77;

Veterans' Administration, \$349.55;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,386.04;

1 Federal Works Agency, \$75.72;
 2 Department of Agriculture, \$362.25;
 3 War Food Administration, \$609.70;
 4 Department of Commerce, \$21.35;
 5 Department of the Interior, \$925.20;
 6 Department of Justice, \$1,863.38;
 7 Navy Department, \$21,765.10;
 8 Post Office Department, \$502.92;
 9 Treasury Department, \$101.82;
 10 In all, \$28,408.11.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

12 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 13 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 14 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
 15 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
 16 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
 17 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
 18 been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House
 19 Document Numbered 600, under the following agencies:

20 Independent establishments:

21 Veterans' Administration, \$52.80;

22 Federal Works Agency:

23 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

24 Work Projects Administration, \$6,339.79;

25 Department of Agriculture, \$4,912.50;

1 Treasury Department, \$372.10;

2 War Department, \$9,088;

3 In all, \$22,765.19, together with such additional sum
4 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
5 in such judgments or as provided by law.

6 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
7 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
8 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
9 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
10 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
11 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
12 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
13 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 601 under the War
15 Department, \$6,000.

16 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
17 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have ex-
18 pired except such as have become final and conclusive
19 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal
20 or otherwise.

21 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
22 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
23 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
24 Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 609, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent establishments:

Veterans' Administration, \$2,248.81;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$5,670.65;

Navy Department, \$5,100.40;

Treasury Department, \$17,576.27;

War Department, \$1,043.34;

In all, \$31,639.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to

1 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the
2 Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
3 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the serv-
4 ice of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise
5 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
6 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
7 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 610, Sev-
8 enty-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

9 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
10 ment Printing Office, \$463.

11 **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United
12 States courts, \$409.32.

13 For contingent expenses, administrative office, United
14 States courts, \$8.88.

15 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$75.

16 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
17 United States courts, \$25.

18 For probation system, United States courts, 78 cents.

19 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Power Commission,
20 \$8.52.

21 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
22 Commission, \$407.64.

23 For Federal Trade Commission, \$8.95.

24 For regulating accounts, Interstate Commerce Commis-
25 sion, 26 cents.

1 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$47.50.

2 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
3 20 cents.

4 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
5 istration, \$12,909.95.

6 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
7 tion, \$8.51.

8 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.27.

9 For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Edu-
10 cation, \$102.22.

11 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
12 lic Health Service, \$591.10.

13 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
14 Health Service, \$1.45.

15 For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
16 Service, \$16.61.

17 For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,
18 \$30.13.

19 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings
20 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Adminis-
21 tration, \$8.40.

22 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
23 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-
24 tion, \$8,132.76.

1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Public Build-
2 ings Administration, \$1.83.

3 For Army and Navy pensions, \$68.67.

4 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
5 \$77.47.

6 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$240.17.

7 **Department of Agriculture:** For special research fund,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$416.

9 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
10 to Agriculture, Act of March 31, 1933), \$9.33.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
12 \$200.08.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
14 \$1.57.

15 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
16 \$1,503.06.

17 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$12.50.

18 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
19 of navigable streams, \$632.65.

20 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
21 Chemistry and Engineering, \$5.92.

22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
23 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

24 For control of emergency outbreaks and insect pests
25 and plant diseases, \$506.13.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$8,035.21.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
5 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$374.09.

6 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
7 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.49.

8 For Administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
9 of Agriculture, \$157.54.

10 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
11 Department of Agriculture, \$7,344.24.

12 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
13 culture, \$122.74.

14 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
15 partment of Agriculture, \$24.65.

16 For local administration, section 388, Agricultural Ad-
17 justment Act of 1938, Department of Agriculture, \$13.59.

18 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
19 Department of Agriculture, \$393.96.

20 For enforcement of the Insecticide Act, Department of
21 Agriculture, \$3.06.

22 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
23 Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$25.86.

24 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
25 areas, emergency relief, \$77.52.

1 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corpo-
 2 ration, Department of Agriculture, \$8.

3 For loans, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture
 4 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation),
 5 \$8.40.

6 For rural rehabilitation loan, Department of Agriculture
 7 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$150.

8 **Department of Commerce:** For salaries and expenses,
 9 Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$19,655.69.

10 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
 11 nautics Authority, \$1.70.

12 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
 13 Civil Aeronautics, \$908.17.

14 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
 15 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2,354.26.

16 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
 17 Civil Aeronautics, \$1,003.66.

18 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
 19 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$21.96.

20 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
 21 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$278.56.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$112.96.

23 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
 24 ment of Commerce, 90 cents.

1 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
2 nautics Authority, \$3.

3 For general administration, Office of Administrator of
4 Civil Aeronautics, \$200.83.

5 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
6 Bureau of Standards, \$2.30.

7 **Department of the Interior:** For Geological Survey,
8 \$3.38.

9 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
10 \$44.95.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
12 Department of the Interior, \$3.50.

13 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
14 Service, \$13.50.

15 For National Park Service, \$34.07.

16 For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and
17 Wildlife Service, \$3.50.

18 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
19 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$1.02.

20 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
21 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$18.11.

22 For surveying the public lands, \$3,857.74.

23 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
24 ice, 54 cents.

1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
2 property, \$406.

3 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
4 \$455.89.

5 For conservation of health among Indians, \$32.55.

6 For Indian school support, \$134.46.

7 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians), \$246.74.

9 For industry among Indians, \$24.13.

10 For education of natives of Alaska, \$52.37.

11 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses,
12 Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$42.04.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion (national defense), \$4.99.

15 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
16 of Justice, \$1,101.02.

17 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
18 ment of Justice, \$200.36.

19 For salaries, Field Service, Immigration and Naturaliza-
20 tion Service, \$32.16.

21 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
22 Service, \$10.55.

23 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
24 forth, Department of Justice, \$17.65.

25 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.37.

1 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
2 \$1,818.89.

3 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$68.91.

4 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$10.21.

5 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
6 fer to Justice), \$36.35.

7 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$4.66.

8 For support of United States prisoners, \$23.40.

9 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
10 Department of Justice, \$141.84.

11 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
12 Department of Justice, 92 cents.

13 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, De-
14 partment of Labor, \$105.82.

15 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
16 \$348.98.

17 For Naval Reserve, \$6,152.68.

18 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$7.28.

19 For engineering, Navy, \$39,271.08.

20 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$1,327,990.26.

21 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$604,062.26.

22 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$23,-
23 033.72.

24 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
25 \$3,493.66.

- 1 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10.97.
- 2 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
3 foreign currencies (Navy), \$50.
- 4 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$6,-
5 571.29.
- 6 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$489.10.
- 7 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,-
8 059.33.
- 9 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$575.45.
- 10 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
11 \$995.54.
- 12 For aviation, Navy, \$2,753,997.82.
- 13 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$19,113.66.
- 14 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.24.
- 15 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$9,943.92.
- 16 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
17 **postal revenues):** For city delivery service, \$139.87.
- 18 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$300.20.
- 19 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,
20 Post Office Department, \$151.73.
- 21 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$13.55.
- 22 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
23 Department, \$4.40.
- 24 For special-delivery fees, \$80.20.
- 25 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$15.68.

- 1 For vehicle service, \$2.16.
- 2 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
3 of inter-American cultural relations, \$74.92.
- 4 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$8.32.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$3.35.
- 6 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-
7 ice, \$93.75.
- 8 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$28.34.
- 9 **Treasury Department:** For salaries and expenses,
10 Bureau of Narcotics, \$144.36.
- 11 For collecting the internal revenue, \$154.12.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, branch of supply, Procure-
13 ment Division, \$11.74.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
15 Printing, \$39,250.
- 16 For stationary, Treasury Department, \$10.99.
- 17 **War Department:** For educational orders, production
18 of munitions, War Department, \$339,701.11.
- 19 For pay of the Army, \$560.37.
- 20 For travel of the Army, \$11.16.
- 21 For subsistence of the Army, \$4.12.
- 22 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$2.89.
- 23 For clothing and equipage, \$26.52.
- 24 For Army transportation, \$84.63.
- 25 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.

1 For Army medical library and museum building, design
2 and specifications, \$296.25.

3 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$221,554.35.

4 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
5 \$2,956.11.

6 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
7 June 19, 1934), \$5.29.

8 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
9 June 22, 1936), \$15.

10 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$9.17.

11 **District of Columbia:** For Freedmen's Hospital, Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, \$48.

13 For general expenses, public parks, District of Colum-
14 bia, \$3.10.

15 For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia,
16 \$102.16.

17 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$5,480,286.09,
18 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
19 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
20 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
21 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

22 SEC. 205. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-
23 eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the
24 United States District Court for the Western District of
25 Washington against a collector of customs, where a certificate

1 of probable cause has been issued as provided for under
2 section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and
3 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Docu-
4 ment Numbered 605, under the Department of Commerce,
5 \$1,323.02.

6 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
8 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
9 service of the United States mustered into service for the
10 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
11 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
12 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
13 Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
14 have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under
15 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec.
16 266), under the War Department in House Document
17 Numbered 606, \$846.52.

18 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the pur-
24 poses hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
25 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-

1 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
4 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
5 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
6 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
7 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
8 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
9 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
10 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
11 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
12 tion for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945
14 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-
15 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal
16 Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-
18 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",
19 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-
20 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,
21 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be
22 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes
23 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of ap-
24 propriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated

1 Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the
2 appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

3 SEC. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the
4 Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations
5 and contract authorizations granted for the national defense,
6 war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for
7 the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress,
8 when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list
9 showing the condition of the balances of each of such appro-
10 priations and contract authorizations together with his recom-
11 mendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions
12 thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes
13 for which they were granted.

14 SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
15 ciency Appropriation Act, 1944".

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78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 5040

[Report No. 1660]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

JUNE 16, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 113

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 19, 1944, for actions of Saturday, June 17, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with an amendment, to correct certain numbering, this bill H.R. 5040 (pp. 6164-78). Rejected amendments by Rep. Marcantonio, N.Y., to strike out the prohibition against any OPA grade-labeling activity (pp. 6174-7); by Rep. Vursell, Ill., 51-73, to reduce OPA appropriations in this bill from \$177,750,000 to \$169,500,000; and by Rep. Ploeser, Mo., 45-65, to strike out the provision which exempts OPA from following the normal practice of Government agencies when using stenographic reporting services (p. 6177). Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed most of the bill's provisions (p. 6165-70). The Forest Service and the Federal Farm Mortgage items were not discussed.
2. WAR CONTRACT TERMINATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1718, (pp. 6178-214). Agreed to Rep. Satterfield's (Va.) amendment to prohibit any person serving as a procurement officer or in a procurement capacity during the period beginning Dec. 7, 1941 and ending 6 months after the present war from, within a period of 2 years following his discharge from such duties, accepting or soliciting employment in the presentation of claims against the U.S. arising out of contracts for the procurement of supplies, materials, etc., for any Government agency which was pending or entered into while the said officer was associated therewith (pp. 6211-2). Rejected Rep. May's (Ky.) substitute amendment (pp. 6178-94). and Rep. Johnson's (Calif.) amendment, 23-62, to provide specific authority for the Director of Contract Settlement to participate in the actual negotiations in the termination of war contracts (pp. 6203-6).
3. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4679 (pp. 6214-8). The conference report provides: \$115,000 for range improvements (House, \$105,000; Senate \$125,000); \$8,500 for leasing grazing lands (House, \$8,000; Senate, \$9,000); \$1,200,000 for soil and moisture conservation operations (House figure, Senate, \$1,300,000); \$525,000 for forest-

fire protection (House figure; Senate, \$530,000); \$290,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Fishery Coordination (House figure; Senate, \$300,000); \$500,000 for General Land Office's public-land surveys (House figure, Senate, \$530,000); \$174,000 for salaries and expenses of land offices (House figure, Senate, \$175,000); \$300,000 for timber operations on the O&C grant lands (House figure; Senate, \$303,500); \$45,000 for range improvements on public lands (House, \$40,000; Senate, \$50,000); House figures for most of the power projects; \$1,700,000 for water conservation and utilization projects (House, \$1,400,000; Senate, \$2,000,000) and strikes out the House provision for transfer of such functions of this Department to Interior; \$1,106,278 for propagation of food fishes (House, \$1,197,555; Senate, \$1,115,000); \$193,715 for biological investigations (House figure, Senate, \$243,715); prohibits use of funds of this act in connection with the Jackson Hole National Monument; and strikes out the prohibition against use of these funds to pay the salary of any male person between the ages of 18 and 30 qualified for military duty.

The following items were reported in disagreement: Relating to the transfer of the Virgin Islands agricultural experiment station (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), the Tucumcari project (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), Legert-Altus project (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), synthetic liquid fuels (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), and payment of overtime in connection with Federal aid in wildlife restoration funds (House conferees will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment).

4. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5029, to assist in the internal development of the Virgin Islands by the undertaking of useful projects therein (H. Rep. 1673) (p. 6218).
5. PUERTO RICO. Insular Affairs Committee submitted / third interim report on political, economic, and social problems in Puerto Rico (p. 6218).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 19 (p. 6218).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting, Mon., June 19.

BILL INTRODUCED

7. PERSONNEL; COMPENSATION. By Rep. McMillan, S. C., H.R. 5047, to amend the U.S. Employees' Compensation Act of Sept. 7, 1916, so as to permit an award of compensation for death, and payment of burial expenses, without regard to the lapse of time between the injury and death. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 6218.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Talle, Iowa, inserted J.L.Harrison's letter explaining that no change from last year's price regulations has been made to apply to 4-H Club animals (p. A3346).
9. BEES. Hon. Dimond, delegate from Alaska, inserted a news item telling of Pan American World Airways successfully transporting 10,000 bees to Alaska (p.A3345)
10. PERSONNEL; OVERTIME PAY. Extension of remarks by Rep. Clason, Mass., favoring H.R. 4406 to authorize "white-collar" government employees to be paid true time and a half overtime instead of the present 21.6 percent rate (pp. A3343-4).



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1944

No. 113

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 19, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1944

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord, forbid that we should ever disfigure Thy truth by anger, impatience, unwise zeal, or self-confidence. Help us to walk among men as walked the good Samaritan, in the same discernment, condemning carnal elements and living in the mood of our Saviour with His vision of a better world. We pray Thee that thoughtless and unwise criticism may be subdued and that all our citizens, in the bonds of unity, may struggle against every form of oppression.

Most merciful Father, as we look upon our generation with its tragedies of broken lives and homes, we pray that we may not be content and at ease. As man is swirled about in the whirlpools of disaster and death through the madness of unspeakable conflict, O keep us free from supineness and indifference; may they not darken our claims of peace and freedom—

"O risen Lord, O Shepherd of our dead
Whose cross has bought them, and
whose star has led
In glorious hope their proud and sorrowing land,
Commits her children to Thy gracious hand."

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I have three unanimous-consent requests to make. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances and to include with one of

them newspaper quotations and in the third to include an editorial from the Boston Globe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therewith a news item published in the Roanoke (Va.) Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances, and one to include a short letter from the Postmaster General and in the other an editorial on the electoral college.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Ouachita Citizen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Raymond Moley.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

A COALITION TICKET

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, Jim Farley is a political martyr. He is today one of the biggest men in the country regardless of party. He has placed his country's welfare ahead of party interest or personal ambition. It takes a big man to do that. America was the land of opportunity for Jim's Irish forebears, and Jim has not forgotten. Big Jim is familiar with America's baseball parks, its sports, and its political machines—and loves them. Jim is still old-fashioned enough to believe in the Constitution. This lovable Irishman has now set an example to other Jeffersonian Democrats by resigning as chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee in order that he might be free to fight against a fourth term, and, if possible, prevent the Hillman communistic alliance from taking over the Democratic Party. If Bricker is selected to head the Republican Party, the best running mate he could select would be Big Jim Farley, a true-blue American. A coalition ticket such as this would provide a clean-cut division between conservatives and radicals. It would mean that internationalists and left-wingers would remain New Dealers, and all conservatives and nationalists would find a home in the Republican Party.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include one of the finest bits of descriptive writing since the war started, a story by Mr. Ernie Pyle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a column by Arthur Krock, appearing in the New York Times yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therewith a speech by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FEEDER AIR-LINE SERVICE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I have received permission to place in the Appendix of the RECORD a speech delivered by Mr. William A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. I call attention to this address which you will find available for reading tomorrow. Many of my colleagues are interested in the development of airports and feeder air-line services to their communities. Mr. Burden's subject matter is such that I believe it will aid Members in discussing intelligently the problems with their own constituencies.

Mr. Speaker, I again call attention to H. R. 5024, a measure which I have presented for the consideration of the House in connection with a Nation-wide airport program.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I desire to congratulate the gentleman on this effort; also to congratulate him on his foresight in leading the battle in this House for better defense in the air and for adequate airports and for the air-

mail pick-up and air-line growth to reach the smaller communities of our Nation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman, and I also take occasion to commend him for his effective efforts for aviation development.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Bradley Taylor, a member of the American Legion of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AND NOW FINLAND

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. KNUTSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a patriotic address made at a session of the Kansas Legion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects and to include therein articles from a pamphlet.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LENGTH OF 1-MINUTE SPEECHES

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. On June 12 the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] had permission to address the House for 1 minute and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Then he placed in the RECORD remarks which consisted of 600 words. It is my understanding that the rule with regard to insertions "at this point" in 1-minute speeches limits them to 300 words. I am just inquiring so I may govern myself accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has many times instructed the reporters and the Government Printing Office to that effect, but once in a while something like this gets through.

Mr. HOFFMAN. They have cut my remarks right along and trimmed them down. I just wondered if the rule applied to everyone.

The SPEAKER. There is no rule about it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is just a directive?

The SPEAKER. It is a custom the Chair has been following; that is all.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter dealing with the 4-H Clubs under O. P. A.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a poem from the Washington Post of today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Pending that, if it is agreeable to the gentleman from New York, I should like to ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, be confined to the bill, half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York and half by myself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object to the length of time, but in view of the experience I had the last time I consented that the debate be confined to the bill I shall have to object to that part of the request.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, half

to be controlled by the gentleman from New York and half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 5040, the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1944, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations submits what we hope will be the last general appropriation bill for the session and for the Congress. It is compiled largely in response to the enactment of new laws recently passed by the Congress and signed by the President, the total amount submitted in implementation of new laws aggregating \$1,867,000,000 in direct appropriations and contract authorizations. The bill carries about \$29,000,000 in actual deficiencies and about \$5,500,000 in judgments and adjudicated and audited claims. We have an appropriation of \$177,750,000 for the Office of Price Administration which ordinarily would have been included in the national war agencies bill but which was delayed and is carried in this bill due to the fact that it was necessary to wait for the enactment of the legislative bill continuing that agency for another year.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. MAY. I should like to inquire as to the procedure for today in the House. I understood the gentleman to say when the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole that general debate on this bill would probably consume 2 hours. That means we should be through with general debate about 1:15 p. m. I understand that the bill that was pending at the conclusion of business yesterday dealing with the termination of war contracts is to follow the consideration of this deficiency bill. If this be true it would be safe if we were back here at 1:30 for the purpose of offering amendments, would it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Kentucky is an experienced legislator and statesman and as chairman of one of the great committees of the House has been dealing with these procedures for many years. I have great confidence in his judgment in such matters.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman is rather extravagant in his views.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But not in his appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, our Budget estimates aggregated \$2,608,992,191.15. The committee revised that amount downward in making its recommendation to the House and submits a bill which recommends appropriation of funds consisting of the following amounts: New direct appropriations, \$232,483,058.92; contractual authority involving future appropriations, \$1,855,000,000—partly estimated—and reappropriations or extension of existing funds, \$507,682,476.10, a total of \$2,595,165,533.02, and a decrease in the Budget requests of \$13,826,656.13. Most of these items, of course, are small items occurring in the departments which must be taken care of at this time before the fiscal year closes on the 30th of this month. There are perhaps four items in the bill which attract particular interest and which invite special mention: The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration, the appropriation for war housing, the provision of funds for the Navy, and the appropriation for the civil functions activities of the War Department.

Because there has been so much recent interest in the appropriations for O. P. A. due to the long discussion which has just closed on the floor of the House I present in detail the Budget estimate and the action and recommendation of the committee on the Budget estimate. It is understood, of course, that this bill and this debate has nothing to do with matters of the policy, the advisability, or the expediency of any provision in connection with the administration of the price-control law which the House has just extended and sent to the Senate. Those questions will be determined by that law as finally enacted.

We deal here only with implementation of the law. Necessarily we were unable to anticipate the exact provisions of the law as eventually enacted and for that reason, at the time we held our hearings, we had to proceed on the assumption that the bill would be in general terms and provisions of law about as it stands largely in the form in which administered in 1944.

The President, in recommending an appropriation of \$182,252,000 for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1945, increased the amount above the amount appropriated for 1944 by \$12,752,000. About \$8,350,000 of this increase was necessary to carry the organization of the Office of Price Administration as it will exist on June 30, 1944, and \$4,405,000 was asked for additional enforcement personnel to cope with black-market operations and a small additional personnel in the accounting department in connection with price determinations.

In order to get the matter properly before the Committee I submit here a chart which shows, first, the full-time employment on May 15, at which time the Office of Price Administration was employing 58,848 persons at an annual salary expense of \$132,190,000. They require for the coming year, 1945, in addition to these full-time employees, temporary employees whose salaries will aggregate \$2,190,000. We had more temporary employees in 1944 and we spent

more money on their salaries than in 1945. But with the full recruitment of full-time employees, the Office of Price Administration was of the opinion that it could get along with a reduced expenditure for temporary employment and for that purpose reduced their request to \$2,190,000 for 1945.

Between May 15, 1944, when we were given these figures, and June 30, 1944, they expect to recruit by filling of vacancies and otherwise an additional 152 persons with salaries totaling \$435,000 a year. This would give them on June 30, 1944, a total of 59,000 full-time employees at an expense of \$134,815,000. But in order to strengthen their enforcement and accounting staffs they went carefully through their entire organization and in order to strengthen the enforcement staff, felt they could dispense with 829 employees at a salary expense of \$2,412,000, making a net balance of 58,171 employees at a salary expense of \$132,403,000.

That is for personnel. They estimated, in addition, that in 1945 they would require for other expenses of administration \$45,444,000. This cost would include the ration banking expense of \$15,000,000, printing for rationing such as ration books and other material, \$4,000,000, ration tokens, travel, rent, and the expense other than salaries of 5,500 local boards, the district offices, the regional offices, and the central office. The total for 1945 on the basis of organization as of June 30, 1944, for salaries and other objects of expenditure as outlined is \$177,847,000. This is the amount that would be needed to keep the O. P. A. operating in the fiscal year 1945 on a basis of its organization as it will exist on June 30, 1945, less the estimated saving of 829 employees indicated.

Now come the additional employees as requested by the department. It was felt that in order to control the black-market situation, which of course means adequate enforcement of the law, it would be necessary to ask for 1,239 more employees for enforcement and 80 more employees for accounting, at an annual salary expense of \$3,585,000 and \$250,000, respectively. There was asked also \$570,000 for the travel, rent, and other expenses of the additional personnel. These three items make a total of 1,319 positions and \$4,405,000. This amount added to the \$177,847,000 required to carry the present organization in the fiscal year 1945 made a total budget request for that year of \$182,252,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Your chart shows for 58,171 employees salaries amounting to \$132,405,000. Down below there are shown 58,171 employees, and estimated salaries, \$171,847,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is not all salary. That is combined salaries of \$132,403,000 and other administrative expenses of \$45,444,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What are those administrative expenses that amount to \$45,444,000? What adminis-

trative expenses are there that runs into that amount of money?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It involves the cost of operating a huge organization stretching across the entire country. We have such items in there as printing the rationing books and blanks, about \$4,000,000, the expenses of the ration banking system of \$15,000,000, the ration tokens, travel, communications, rent, and all expenditures involved in administration which, I may say, have in the opinion of the Committee on Appropriations been pared to a minimum.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I know how carefully the gentleman's committee looks into those matters. You felt that all of those items of administrative expenses totaling \$45,444,000 have been fully justified?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Apparently they were well justified; but the committee, out of an abundance of caution and in order to encourage the strictest economy, decided to cut even from this close estimate the substantial amount of \$4,502,000.

In other words, we accepted their program and approved it. We approved the appointment of additional enforcement officers and auditors, but we said, "We believe that by the enforcement of rigid retrenchment you can do the job a little better, more economically." Although we saw no particular point at which we could say the situation warranted the making of specific cuts, we nevertheless cut \$4,500,000 from the total amount and asked them to do the same amount of work which they had justified at \$182,252,000 for \$177,750,000. We believe that by tighter economy and better administrative management they can find within the amount we have allowed sufficient funds with which to hire the additional enforcement and accounting personnel which they say they need. Certainly the "black markets" should be broken up, and the committee believes the funds can be found within the amount allowed to get additional people to do it.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Can the gentleman tell us the nature of the employment of those 152 new employees shown on the chart, additional full-time employees, to be added May 15 to June 30, 1944?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. The building up of so extensive and widespread organization as this requires time. They had to find men qualified for this exceptional work. Under the present stringency of manpower it was impossible to do that overnight. They expect to add to their full-time employees between May 15 and June 30, 1944, the 152 which have already been authorized and which will take the place to some extent of temporary employees.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I notice on page 7 of the bill this item: "Including expenses of in-service training of em-

ployees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens."

Can the gentleman tell us just what the employment of those aliens consists of, and what the traveling expenses of instructors has to do with the O. P. A.?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In this particular instance these aliens are principally Canadians with whom it is necessary for us to keep in constant touch in order to administer the law.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I note from the chart, to which the gentleman is referring, that the number of temporary employees is not set forth. Does the gentleman have those figures?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The figures are available in the hearings. Some were employed for a few days, some were employed for a few weeks, and so it was not considered practical or essential to report the exact number because of the varied periods of employment.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman if there is any possibility of a trend toward a more voluntary cooperation and enforcement of this law rather than constantly building up this tremendous machine which we now see in O. P. A.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The number of voluntary employees runs into the hundreds of thousands, and the department reports that it has had very gratifying cooperation on the part of such voluntary employees, and expects to continue to employ them.

For a detailed discussion of that feature of the bill the gentleman will find, in response to his inquiry, at the bottom of page 373 of the hearings the number of these Office of Price Administration employees employed at \$1 per year, and those without compensation, which will give him the exact number of persons employed under this status. There are over half a million volunteer and unpaid workers.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I think the gentleman misunderstood my question. I suspect I did not frame it correctly. Could not O. P. A. adopt a policy that would permit of a more voluntary cooperation on the part of the public, and in so doing enable them to dispense with thousands and thousands of these full-time paid field investigators, auditors and accountants and the other groups that are constantly harassing and embarrassing the merchants of this country?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In the first place, it would be impossible to adopt a more liberal policy in this respect. O. P. A. has adopted and followed the wide-open policy of employing any and all who may be of service in their program at any time, without any limitation whatever. We could not have a more liberal policy in that respect. In the sec-

ond place, the gentleman refers to auditors, and employees of that character.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I am referring particularly to investigators.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are not available today on that basis, but we do employ all we can. I am glad to say that the report we have here is a unanimous report of the committee. Every member of the Committee on Appropriations, both the majority and the minority, approved this report. We found no employee included in this recommendation to the House from the Committee on Appropriations who could be dispensed with. As a matter of fact, we have recommended \$4,500,000 below what they maintain is the absolute minimum with which they say they can administer the law; with which they can close the "black markets," and administer the Office of Price Administration effectively.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. If I read that correctly, the gentleman is asking for 490 additional employees and for \$47,437,000 additional funds. Is that consistent? It looks like the increase of money is not consistent with the increased employees you are asking for.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has not stated the situation correctly. It is set out clearly in the report.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I notice with reference to these 152 additional full-time employees, that the average salary would amount to about \$2,900 per year. What is the nature of their duties that they can average and command that much salary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will say to the gentleman that if he will go through the personnel of the Office of Price Administration he will find that a surprising number of these employees, gave up salaries larger, in some instances several times larger, than they are now getting in O. P. A. We have men all through the organization here who were getting more money before they joined O. P. A., and could get more money if they would leave O. P. A. For example, Mr. James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator for Prices, receives \$8,000 a year from the Government. He gave up a business connection with a salary of \$125,000 a year to do this work for the Government. Mr. John S. Clement, also in the Price Division, received \$30,000 a year in private employment before coming to the O. P. A. Mr. James G. Rogers, Deputy Administrator, at \$8,000, earned \$20,000 a year before coming to the Government. Mr. Jerome M. Ney, Assistant Deputy Administrator in Charge of Rationing gets \$8,000 a year and before he came to the Government he got \$24,000 a year. There is a list commencing on page 341 of the hearings on this bill setting forth the key men in O. P. A., with their Government salaries, their connection and earnings in private life, and a sketch of the experience of each. When we thoughtlessly talk about bureaucrats we must remember that many of these men have given up their businesses

and have come here at personal sacrifices to do what they could to assist the Government in the war period. The Government needs their experience and business training and while we do not always agree with their decisions and interpretations we must accord to them the same patriotic impulses and desires to render public service that we reserve for ourselves.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Would the gentleman also recall the fact that in this particular group to which the gentleman refers they are adding some investigators, and that the committee felt the O. P. A. would be wise in carefully choosing men who were going out to contact these merchants, believing they ought to be men of some discernment and some ability. That accounts for the high level of salaries.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The committee had to take into consideration the fact that these men should be not only men of ability and discernment, but men of experience and tact and exceptional common sense, because they necessarily deal with very delicate situations. We had to have men of high caliber, and we got them at what are considered comparatively low salaries. As I have said, that question was considered by the entire committee, and this is the recommendation of every member of the committee from both sides of the aisle.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I wonder if O. P. A. will use the same discretion and discernment in the selection of new employees that they have been using in the past.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is to be hoped that the O. P. A., like every other governmental agency will, as their work becomes organized and routine becomes established, be able to get men even better adapted to the duties of their respective offices.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that these men were getting \$2,900 because you needed people of experience and common sense? That was the gentleman's remark a moment ago, as I understood it. I have contacted quite a few of these investigators who did not have any knowledge or common sense. Probably the O. P. A. has changed its policy in the selection of personnel.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, that is a matter of judgment. Strange to say, the judgment even of Members of Congress sometimes varies. However, it was approved by the unanimous judgment of all members of the subcommittee and the committee en banc.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I know the gentleman has given many hours of study to the entire O. P. A. program. Would the gentleman care to express his opinion or that of the committee as to the possibility of eliminating the O. P. A. after the war is over? Or will it be one of those agencies that must of necessity continue?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Committee on Appropriations has nothing to do with that question. That question relates to matters of policy which the gentleman and his colleagues, in the House determined the other day definitely, conclusively, and very authoritatively when they passed the bill authorizing this appropriation.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Do the gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations feel that the present O. P. A. structure is the most efficient and desirable that we could have for the enforcement of this law? I refer particularly to the regional offices, which duplicate in many ways the functions of the State offices.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was the opinion of the Committee on Appropriations, and that is the unanimous recommendation of the committee to the House.

Mr. CHENOWETH. You feel that both are necessary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. It is about as efficient as could be devised and it is being administered as effectively as possible under the circumstances. However, in order to be certain that there should not be a single extra dollar provided anywhere, we cut \$4,500,000 from what was considered by O. P. A. to be the minimum with which the law could be effectually enforced.

May I now turn to the question of war housing. We were asked to appropriate, under title I of the Lanham Act, \$15,000,000 for war housing from July 1 to October 31, 1944, but, in view of the fact that we have passed the peak of production and there is a general decline in housing demands in the industrial centers, the committee, while deeming it inadvisable to appropriate new money for housing, did provide for the purpose \$7,500,000 from money which had been previously appropriated and which was still unexpended. It is the belief of the committee that this reappropriation makes ample provision for war housing.

The largest item in the bill is the provision for the Naval Establishment. In response to laws enacted the last week of May, we recommended contractual authority in the amount of \$55,000,000 for the Navy to supply facilities for the production of ordnance. In compliance with the law of May 31, 1944, we authorized the expenditure of \$1,800,000,000 for landing craft. This was merely a matter of military need and expediency, and the representatives of the Navy justified the expenditure.

The President's emergency fund, a fund which has always been provided for the Presidency in time of war, is provided for in this bill through the reappropriation

of the unexpended balance in that fund. This is the fund always provided for the President for emergency or confidential war projects. It was provided for President McKinley in the Spanish-American War, for President Wilson in the First World War, and for President Roosevelt at the outbreak of the Second World War. The fund was taken care of in this instance by the reappropriation of an unexpended balance of \$72,000,000. No new money is recommended. The amount provided is comparatively the smallest amount ever for the President for that purpose in any recent American war.

The committee recommends for the War Department civil-function activities, \$4,250,000 for 3 oceangoing dredges. In 1939 the Department had 23 of these dredges, which constitute indispensable equipment for the Engineering Branch of the War Department. Today we have available for that purpose only 15. In view of the fact that it takes 15 months to build one of these dredges, that means that we shall have, instead of the 23 which were in use in 1939, 18 in late 1945 or 1946, if this appropriation is agreed to, not taking into consideration any which may be returned by the Army.

Under the act of May 29, 1944, we also provide \$12,000,000 for the repair of levees destroyed by recent floods throughout the United States, floods which have broken all records for volume of water and area of inundation.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. Referring back to the President's emergency fund, did I understand the gentleman correctly that this is the smallest emergency fund that has ever been appropriated for a President in wartime?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Comparatively, in the history of American warfare. The first provision of \$50,000,000 was made in 1898 for President McKinley for the Spanish-American War. That war only lasted about a year. The magnitude of this war compared to that war justifies the statement that \$72,000,000 for this next year for the President's emergency fund comparatively is the smallest amount provided for that purpose. We felt that the special needs for emergency appropriations were no longer as urgent as they had been in the early stages of the war, when agencies had to be initiated promptly and frequently and in absolute secrecy. For that reason, we reported a decreased amount for the fund in this bill.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman is referring, of course, to the emergency fund that is appropriated for in this appropriation bill this year. The gentleman does not mean to leave the impression that the emergency fund heretofore appropriated to the President in wartime is the smallest that has ever been appropriated during wartime?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. The amount which we appropriate today is not a new appropriation, it is merely a reappropriation; and it is \$72,000,000. Out of a total appropriation of \$331,533,000 for that purpose since June 11, 1940.

Now Mr. Chairman, I come to the last and most important provision of the bill. This provision is a committee amendment which was added in the full committee after the bill had been reported by the subcommittee. It appears on page 55, line 3, section 303, which reads as follows:

The President shall direct the Bureau of the Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations and contract authorizations granted for the national defense, war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress, when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list showing the condition of the balances of each of such appropriations and contract authorizations together with his recommendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes for which they were granted.

I have no desire to make any prophecy as to the close of the war, even if I had information on which to base such a prophecy. But common prudence requires that we prepare for the future in a practical and methodical way. It is generally believed by many in a position to judge that the European phase of the war will end this year. Elementary precaution directs attention to the general belief that the German Army will collapse not later than the first or second week of September, and possibly sooner, and that the complete and unconditional surrender of the Nazi government will follow before Christmas, if not before. In view of that prospect and of the fact that Members of Congress will shortly leave Washington and we do not now know when there would be another appropriation bill to which such a provision could be attached, it becomes necessary for us to make plans at this time, and provision in this bill for the salvage of any recoverable amounts of money which have been appropriated for the war. Accordingly, the committee recommends this section providing for a continuous check upon all sums appropriated for the war agencies and for the war program, in order that we may keep in constant touch with all unexpended balances of appropriations which have been provided for the war. Of course, we recognize and we accept the basic military maxim that regardless of the prospect for peace, in order to observe every precaution where such vast and vital interests are involved, we continue to appropriate as if we expected the war to continue indefinitely. That is axiomatic in military science. That is the policy which we have followed, and must follow—and shall continue to follow—until the actual collapse of all armed opposition to the military forces of the United States. Under that long-established rule of modern warfare we must continue to appropriate money as appropriated in this bill, as if the war were certain to continue beyond the opening of the next Congress. At the same time, common prudence requires that we make provision for the recovery of every dollar which can be reclaimed and recalled whenever the war ends, expectedly or unexpectedly.

We have a comparatively recent historical precedent for this procedure. Although there was general belief on the

part of the military commanders and on the part of the Congress in the fall of 1918 that the close of the First World War was imminent, notwithstanding that general belief, on the 4th day of November 1918 Congress made a large appropriation for the prosecution of the war. It was especially large in view of the limited expenditures of that war as compared with the expenditures for this war, totaling \$6,500,000. The Armistice came just a week later, November 11, 1918. Thereupon the Committee on Appropriations proceeded to take up and repeal appropriations and authorizations aggregating over \$15,000,000,000, at that time a sum representing more than 25 percent of the total war appropriations and contract authorizations for the First World War. In keeping with that very laudable precedent, we recommend this section in order to provide for a similar salvaging of every possible dollar at the close of this war, whether it comes early or late. The section directs that the President inform the Congress of the condition of the balances in the war appropriations when the state of the war makes it possible to prepare such information and to accompany that information with his recommendations as to what funds can be reclaimed. Of course, it remains for Congress to act on his recommendation; to reclaim it all, or to reclaim part of it, or to reclaim more of it, whatever we thing can be, at that time, covered into the Treasury.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that point? I would like to ask him one question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I guess the gentleman's committee considered the matter of leaving it entirely to the discretion of the President as to when and how he would report; is that right?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He is to begin the study immediately.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I mean to investigate and report to Congress.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He is to begin immediately the study of the subject, in order to be ready to report at any time he considers proper.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Well, it is in the discretion of the President as to when he will report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly. Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. You thought it was not wise to fix any time at all?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That would be a matter which could not be fixed now because no one is sufficiently gifted to be able to look into the future and tell when the war will end. But there can be no question that when the war does end we will all know about it. There will be universal recognition of the cessation of hostilities and the President will thereupon as promptly as possible report to the Congress.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Did the gentleman express the opinion that the German Armies would likely collapse by September?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I did not express an opinion. I referred to the

general consensus of opinion on the subject in many authoritative quarters.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I might say I have inquired, since we secured our beachhead in Normandy, of 75 or 80 Members, and I assume perhaps 50 percent of them feel that the war will close before Labor Day, and all but 4 expressed the opinion that the war would come to an end in Europe this year.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to have that corroboration although I regret to say Members of Congress have in many instances proven notoriously bad oracles when prophesying as to the progress and conclusion of the war.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Yesterday the House rejected a proposal that would have provided law clerks for some of the judges. I wonder whether or not the committee accepted the same sort of economy when they provided salaries for so many of the alleged lawyers that are connected with the O. P. A.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This committee did accept exactly that same attitude and economy. We practiced precisely that kind of economy on the O. P. A.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I think we should prevent this money being expended in any way except for the things we have appropriated it for, but with reference to the close of the war, I talked with General Somervell yesterday morning. He did not know when the war with Germany would be over. He said the peak of our production would end when Germany collapsed. However, he would not make any prophecy as to that date. Certainly a man is getting away out on a limb, whether he is a Member of Congress or a civilian or a military man, when he predicts the war is going to be over by any particular time. I hope it is over before Labor Day, but certainly nobody knows. It may go on for a year or so. I just want the record to show that as far as I am concerned I do not know when it is going to be over, and I want to keep on appropriating the necessary funds in order to win the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the orthodox military position and that is the policy Congress is following in making appropriations. We are providing every dollar the military and naval authorities consider necessary for the indefinite prosecution of the war. At the same time, with the prospect ahead of us that there may be a diametrical change brought about by the successful termination of the war at any time between now and the first of the year, it is deemed advisable to make provision for such contingency. It would certainly be a very costly mistake not to be prepared for such a development if it came, whether expectedly or unexpectedly, and this is our last opportunity.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Some people have complained that we appropriate more money than the Army and Navy expend, but when we consider the fact that we have been in Italy many months and we have not as yet taken Italy in this European war, it seems to me one would be an optimist to believe that we are going to make more rapid progress in carrying on this invasion in France and in Germany than we have in Italy, and that we cannot afford to slacken our efforts to appropriate every dollar that may be necessary to win this war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is precisely the position of every member of the Committee on Appropriations and upon that theory we have reported this and other bills, providing ample funds to carry on the war indefinitely.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understand you have increased the amount for enforcement officers for the O. P. A. The only reason I question that is this, that approximately 85 percent of all food, including meats, has been taken off the ration list. The only ration points required now are for beefsteaks and beef roasts.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In answer to the gentleman, the Committee on Appropriations considered that situation and inquired minutely into prospects for cancellation of rationing regulations and imposition of rationing on additional commodities and concluded that, in our opinion, this amount was necessary. Of course, much depends on the progress of the war. But this is the considered and unanimous judgment of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill represents a total of appropriated funds amounting to \$232,000,000, and a continuation of contract authority and other items involving about \$2,200,000,000. The contract authority proposition is entirely in connection with the Navy and landing craft, and reappropriations and that sort of thing.

The Budget estimates in cash are reduced \$21,000,000. For all practical purposes that \$21,000,000 is a complete saving.

The item for the Office of Price Administration is in here at \$177,750,000. That is a cut of \$4,500,000 from the Budget estimate.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. How much over last year?

Mr. TABER. Approximately \$8,000,000 above the current fiscal year. One hundred and fifty-five million dollars was included in the war agencies bill for O. P. A. We had to add over \$14,000,000 for the Overtime Pay Act.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I read an item in the paper which said they

were going to put on 125 additional enforcement officers to stop the black market in meat.

Mr. TABER. Instead of that, it is over 1,000. Quite a little over 1,000.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to point out to the gentleman, which he, no doubt, already knows, that the first week in May, the Office of Price Administration removed about 85 percent of the meat from the ration list.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. So the only meats on the ration list are steaks and beef roasts. It seems to me that with 85 percent of all food ration-free, there should not be any need for additional enforcement officers.

Mr. TABER. There is considerable need for enforcement officers. On the other hand, I have been in hopes that there would be a little different type of management of enforcement. The trouble with enforcement is that it is under the control of Tom Emerson, Deputy Administrator in charge of enforcement. We cannot expect fair administration out of him, nor can we expect to know what is going on; there is not any question about it but what things that are turned over to him and statements made by him to the Administrator will not check up too closely.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This Emerson to whom the gentlemen referred as the enforcement officer is one of the men who instituted the kangaroo courts, as I understand it.

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes; he did; that is true.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It might be recalled that we were given to understand that in all likelihood meats would go back on the ration list. Under those circumstances, of course, it would be necessary to have funds in order to continue the inspections.

Mr. TABER. It is true that O. P. A. told us that. On the other hand, when we had the war agencies bill up we were told by Colonel Olmstead, who has charge of buying the food for the Army and the Navy, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Lend-Lease that the crop of little pigs was bigger than it ever had been and that he was not sure that the prices were going to hold up; he was not sure but what there would be an overabundance of supply in the pork line. Lambs, of course, he did not get into, nor did he touch on veal. On the other hand, they do not buy much of that sort of thing.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Just a moment ago the gentleman from Missouri said that O. P. A. predicted meats would go back on the ration list within a short time. He also predicted that the war with Germany would be over, that Germany would crack in September. I want to venture the prediction that meats will not be back on the rationing list until after November 7.

Mr. TABER. I do not know how that will be, but they have enough to do if they would enforce the gasoline regulations. If they would it would be better for all of us, and all of us might perhaps have a crack at the gasoline now going into the black market.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I believe that will be taken care of before November 7. About October 1 we will see an increase in the gasoline allowance on A cards.

Mr. TABER. That might result.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it is only fair to observe that this business of policing rationing and price fixing is an enormous job. On the other hand I think it is only fair to observe that O. P. A. itself has created many conditions under which black markets grew. It follows naturally then that it needs enforcement officers to watch the very conditions they create by mismanagement. I think the enormous black market in meat is a direct creation of the Office of Price Administration. They could eliminate it and all need for enforcement officials if they would correct their methods of administration in price fixing and in rationing. So we have a vicious circle: First they create a black market through disturbing the normal practices of business; then they need enforcement officers to whip those people who participate in the black market. As one grows the other grows, and it is a vicious chain of events.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. In connection with the possibility that gasoline rationing might be relaxed before November, may I say to the gentleman that if there is any relaxation it will be in violation of assurances given to the Committee on Naval Affairs when the Elk Hills oil reservation was allowed to be opened. They assured that committee that there would be no relaxation.

Mr. TABER. We were told in the newspapers, either last night or this morning, that gasoline rationing for the period beginning August 8 and running through to the 8th of November would be just the same as it has been. I do not know what they will do.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman advise the House whether or not the foreign countries are making a larger contribution of gasoline and petroleum products for the war effort which may make it possible to relinquish some of the rationing of gasoline for domestic use in the United States?

Mr. TABER. There is not enough gasoline and petroleum products under the control of the United Nations at this time outside of the United States so that we could feel any appreciable increase by contributions from other sources.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I should like to make this observation, that one of the most important arguments made by O. P. A. in support of their program of subsidies was that it would obliterate the black market. They seemed to think that subsidies would alleviate the complex problems obtaining in the meat situation; yet now they are asking for a thousand or more additional law-enforcement officers to handle the black market in meat. Naturally, we do not want black markets, but I just wanted to make that observation.

Mr. TABER. I believe I should perhaps tell the House exactly what makes the worst situation in meat. When they put in rationing they issued an edict which required every slaughterer to get a certificate showing that his meat had been inspected. That put out of business nine-tenths of the local slaughterers in communities under 50,000. It was formerly the practice of the local slaughterers operating on a small scale, usually without any help, to slaughter their meat and supply it. They were required to maintain certain sanitary standards, but they did not have official inspection. The result was that no inspection was provided by any governmental agency and these people were put out of business, because, in order to have their meat inspected, they had to carry it anywhere from 25 to 150 miles and back. The cost of this operation was prohibitive. It created the black market in meat. That is the picture of just what the facts are with reference to the black-market situation in meat and how it has been created and maintained. We had no business increasing the inspection requirements unless we provided the facilities of inspection. This was not the time to try to do that kind of operation, and it never is the time to put people out of business without making it possible for them to do what a Government bureau says they should do.

I want to get into some other phases of the bill and, as I have none too much time, I cannot yield further until I finish what I have to say about O. P. A.

There is an item in the bill of \$2,500,-288 for information and propaganda purposes which they do not need.

It is made up as follows:

Agricultural relations adviser-----	\$18,527
Congressional adviser-----	25,860
Labor adviser-----	67,900
Racial adviser-----	9,312
O. W. I. adviser-----	40,000
Information: propaganda to all sorts of groups-----	2,340,689
Total propaganda-----	2,500,288

When I asked them how much they were using for that purpose, and stated it was over \$2,000,000, they told me it was \$67,000 a year. So I called off the items at page 34 of the justification totaling \$2,500,288 that they are spending for this sort of thing. Just to show you there was a justification for our cut, there is a good big piece of it. They evidently did not want to have the facts stated or they would have answered the question correctly when I asked them. The question appears on page 338 of the hearings.

They have a great number of people on their roll who either have not any business being there or are drawing excessive salaries. Let me give you an illustration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there is a fellow by the name of Tom Tippet, page 370, in the Rent Control Office who formerly was with the W. P. A. and the N. Y. A. at \$3,200 a year. He seems to have come over to the Rent Branch and jumped from \$3,200 to \$5,600, then he was jumped up to \$6,500. He is the fellow who was formerly editor of the Daily Worker. His qualifications for that kind of job were absolutely nil. There is no justification for that sort of business.

Here is a fellow, Paul S. Mitchell, who is a senior price analyst, page 371 of the hearings. He jumped from \$2,600 in July 1942, to \$4,600 by rather rapid stages.

Here is another fellow by the name of George Gerwing, page 370, head of the Field Relations Section, who jumps from \$3,600 in 1942 to \$5,600 now. I am not going to give you the intermediate stages because it takes too long. Here is a fellow by the name of Bartholomew Valosio, page 369, who started in in 1941 at \$1,200 and is now up to \$3,800 in the Information Department, Editorial Division, Media Branch, whatever that means.

Here is Stanley Jackson, who jumped from \$2,500 to \$4,600 in 2 years. He is in the Editorial Division, News Branch.

Here is William R. Auman, who jumped from \$3,800 to \$5,600 since March 1942.

Here is Dorothy Friedenhagen, page 366, who jumped from \$2,900 in the Federal music project to senior administrative officer, director of voluntary services, \$4,600.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Are those basic salaries?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes. They get the bonus besides.

Here is another one, 28 years old, who started in in 1940 at \$1,620 and he is now up to \$3,800 a year.

Mr. Chairman, I have here a list that it would take me three-quarters of an hour to go through and analyze the salary increases that are just as ridiculous, which indicates one of the reasons why it would be very easy to cut down on a lot of these people in the O. P. A. and why it is possible to make a reduction in the Budget estimate.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The statement of the gentleman is exceedingly interesting as to the increases in salaries that have been made in the Office of Price Administration to certain beneficiaries. I am wondering if the action of the subcommittee in any way reflects a disposition to curtail such practice as increasing the

salary at the rate to which the gentleman has referred?

Mr. TABER. I think it was a very contributing factor.

Mr. KEEFE. In making the cut below the Budget estimate?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Is there any way by which a cut in a general appropriation below the Budget estimate could in any way prevent the practice to which the gentleman has referred, without specific reference to the practice in the report or without somewhat curtailing the activities of the heads of departments who jump these employees so rapidly by grade promotions?

Mr. TABER. The only possible way we could do it would be by a limitation prohibiting salary increases. Of course, these people go before the Civil Service Commission with the recommendation that these increases be made and they have these people classified. They are not strictly civil-service appointments; on the other hand, the salary rates are cleared through the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it true that the department itself, the O. P. A. works with the Civil Service Commission in establishing the grade or salary for a certain position and that they may build up the so-called work of that particular position by action administratively in the O. P. A. so as to throw it in the higher salary grade and that by doing that they are constantly effecting promotions and salary increases clearly within the provisions of existing law?

Mr. TABER. That is true, and that is what they have done. Frankly, that has been one of the things that has destroyed the confidence on the part of a great many of us in their methods of operation.

Mr. KEEFE. May I ask the gentleman: Under existing civil-service law, is there anything the Congress can do in appropriation bills to strike out the practice and to curtail it or curb it?

Mr. TABER. The only way we could do it is to provide that no person might be advanced from one grade to another more often than once in a year or 2 years, or that no one might be advanced at all. I would hate to freeze them down to that. The only way would be by limiting the number of grades anyone might be advanced or by limiting the number of times they might be given promotions.

Mr. KEEFE. Does not the gentleman believe, in view of the fact this same situation is found to a greater or less extent in many of the agencies of Government, that the whole practice is a matter that ought to be investigated by the proper legislative committee in order to determine whether or not organic legislation is necessary in connection with the civil service which will curb this sort of practice that has become prolific in Government?

Mr. TABER. I think there should be an investigation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. When they presented to us the case of a young lady

who had gone from \$1,800 in a little while to \$4,600, graded as a transportation expert, I challenged them on the proposition, and somebody said that she was not a transportation expert. What I have stated before, what the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] have been emphasizing, is that there is a scandal in the Government everywhere today on these change of grades and raises in salaries. Something should be done about it.

Mr. TABER. Without its being done on the merits.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is one of the scandals of the New Deal. By means of this bureaucracy they raise their salaries week after week and give them a new classification under the doctrine of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. TABER. That is true.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to advise the distinguished gentleman that on last Monday, June 12, I revealed on page 5900 of the RECORD a rather complete history of three of these individuals, namely, Tom Tippet, Tom Emerson, and Shad Polier, and their complete record of activities. As to the O. P. A. dictating to the Civil Service Commission, I am not surprised at that at all, because in my speech in the case of Tom Tippet, I cited where they had written a long opinion as to the reasons why he should be ineligible for employment on any Federal pay roll, and then within a couple of months, due to pressure from somebody, probably in the O. P. A., the Civil Service Commission reversed its findings. So, I say the Civil Service Commission is not as alert as it should be, and it is being dictated to by other agencies of this Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 additional minutes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Further to emphasize the point, Jerry Klutz, who writes freely in the interest of the Federal employees, predicted a few weeks ago that in the absence of any general policy to raise salaries, there was a determination on the part of the Federal employees that they were going to put it over; that in order to get this raise, they would put over a change of grades.

Mr. TABER. I think that is probably so. The thing that bothers me the most about O. P. A., however, is this: The Congress has provided that there shall be no operation resulting in grade labeling. In connection with the fixing of prices on canned fresh fruits and vegetables they have now decided on fixing the prices on Agricultural Marketing Administration grades which are not in general use, and are only in use by less than 5 percent of the industry. That is, in my opinion, a direct and deliberate violation of the law

engineered by Tom Emerson. I believe it is time that the heads of the O. P. A. took charge of running the O. P. A. instead of taking dictation from such a man as Tom Emerson.

Frankly, I have gone along with what I believe is a very liberal appropriation for the administration of O. P. A., \$177,000,000, and provided them with money for additional enforcement, because I want to see that those fellows have plenty of opportunity to do a decent job. But I want to say to those people, unless they obey the law and pay some attention to what its provisions are, that they are going to continue to make a failure of their job. Things are running up in price in a great many cases because of a good many of their operations. Many of their subsidies have increased demand and upset the economic situation on these articles. Why the O. P. A. cannot make up its mind to run the thing on a businesslike basis, get rid of an enormous number of these so-called economic analysts and economists who do not know what it is all about, and get some lawyer in charge, who would try to do the job as a lawyer, realizing the necessity of relying upon those things which have been in general use in the regular trades of this country for years, I do not know. If they do not do those things, they are going to continue to violate the law, and we will have to put enforcement officers after them to try and make them obey the law, as well as to have them put enforcement officers on the job ferreting out black markets.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. One reason why some of these men down in O. P. A., the economists to whom the gentleman has referred, are disregarding the law, is that they are more interested in bringing about reforms in the country to socialize our economy; so therefore they have consistently disregarded the laws and intent of the Congress in this respect, and in many other cases.

Mr. TABER. Let me ask the gentleman a question. How in the world did the gentleman ever come to call that a reform? It is a reactionary, degrading process.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I call it a reform, because these people are interested in destroying our American system of business and setting up something new, according to some—

Mr. TABER. Operating under an alias.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes; and none of them have had any business experience themselves.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is the final appropriation bill to be passed in the fiscal year 1944. As of passing interest, I may mention I am informed that Appropriation Committee reporters during this session of the Congress have typed no less than 35,000 pages of hearings, in addition to some 46,000 pages during the preceding session of this Congress.

The bill carries, as has been pointed out, in appropriations, reappropriations, and contract authorizations, an over-all total of well over \$2,595,000,000 reflecting a decrease as compared with Budget recommendations over some \$13,826,000.

I shall, if time permits, comment briefly on three items in the bill.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

As far as appropriations are concerned, the largest item in the bill is \$177,750,000 for the O. P. A. The Budget estimate amounted to \$182,252,000 as compared with \$169,500,000 in the present fiscal year, or an increase of something under \$13,000,000. Roughly speaking, the Budget estimate reflected a \$15,000,000 increase for personnel and a \$2,000,000 reduction in other obligations.

The Budget break-down showed an increase in man-years from 55,764 to 61,048, or 5,284 additional man-years. The agency's statement of personnel increase in terms of positions as compared with June 30, 1944, is 490 net.

Roughly speaking, also the record shows that O. P. A. has some 325,000 voluntary workers, and in addition to that some 60,000 paid workers, or a total of 385,000 workers.

There are about 3,800 workers in the Washington office, about 19,000 in the regional, district, and rent area offices, and about 36,000 with the local boards.

If you break that down a little further, you will find in the 8 regional offices something under 3,500 people, or about 430 per office; in the 93 district offices something over 12,000 people, or about 130 per office; in the 244 rent area offices something over 3,100 people, or about 13 per office; and in the 5,000 local boards some 36,000 people, or about 7 per office, these figures being limited to paid personnel. As compared with the present fiscal year, the Washington office shows a decrease of 130 man-years, while the regional, district, and rent area offices on the one hand and the local boards on the other hand show increases of 3009 and 2,461 man-years, respectively.

I do not believe it is necessary to make any extended comment with reference to the O. P. A. It has been thoroughly discussed in connection with the bill to extend its life, now in conference. We are all familiar with its glaring faults in the past.

Personally, I have always believed that the original law was fundamentally unsound. Personally, I believe that the administration of the law has been even worse, and oftentimes without justification.

All of us, I know, receive letters continually reflecting the sentiment at home in this connection. Only yesterday I received a letter from a leading citizen in

my district, whom I know well, personally, from which I quote, in part, as follows:

JUNE 14, 1944.

Congressman WIGGLESWORTH,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: If you wish to do a great service for your constituents, and the whole American people, and gain their everlasting gratitude, please introduce a bill in Congress to abolish the whole O. P. A.

They are a nuisance and a menace to the whole Nation.

As you know, I meet and talk with a great many and I know my feeling in this matter is endorsed 100 percent.

The views expressed are typical of many received from those dealing directly with the O. P. A.

You will find, as has been pointed out, that the O. P. A. requests additional personnel for enforcement purposes, 1,239 in its investigating force, bringing the total to 6,776, and 80 in its accounting force, bringing that total to 889. The agency emphasize in this connection the 3,000,000 establishments selling price-controlled goods at this time and the 14,000,000 rental living quarters now under the control of the agency.

Compliance with proper and lawful regulations, Mr. Chairman, is, of course, important. I do not believe, however, that compliance can be brought about by compulsion. There are not enough enforcement agents in America to bring about compulsory compliance. One of the great mistakes, in my judgment, that O. P. A. has made in the past has been the mistake of trying to bring about compliance through compulsion with regulations, whether those regulations have in fact been lawful or unlawful. Compliance is possible only in respect to regulations which are fair, regulations which are within the law, regulations which will command the voluntary support of patriotic Americans.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has referred to the matter of informational work by O. P. A. You will find a detailed statement of this work on page 425 of the hearings. O. P. A. requests a personnel force of 495 at a cost of \$1,391,567 as compared with \$1,352,500 in the present fiscal year.

Among other publicity during the current year you will find some 38,000 press releases, magazine articles, radio scripts every week from Washington and from all regional and district offices, advertisements for newspapers, car cards, posters, motion-picture shorts, news reels, sound slide films, and other publications—a tremendous output, much of which would seem to be without justification.

You will find despite changes in personnel and procedure that there is still room for enormous improvement and simplification.

You will find despite the tremendous appropriation which the Congress made available to the agency for the current fiscal year, \$169,500,000, almost every division of work under O. P. A. is calling for an increase.

Improvements have been made. The picture presented this year is better than that of a year ago. Some of the changes in the pending law should be helpful.

But, Mr. Chairman, we still have seven to eight different agencies in the field of price control using some six different methods of control. We still have a system which is inflicting great individual hardship in the various fields of its operation. We still have in operation a law which in my judgment was fundamentally unsound at the outset, a law which is subject to all the abuses of superregimentation.

Proper price control is of course vital in view of the menace of inflation. Under the present law, responsibility for decent administration falls squarely on the shoulders of Chester Bowles and those upon whom he sees fit to rely. It is to be hoped that they will profit from the blunders which this agency has made in the past.

WAR HOUSING

Now a word in respect to the war housing item which is carried in the bill. The total war housing program to date, private and public, amounts to something over \$6,000,000,000, \$4,000,000,000 or thereabouts from private sources and about \$2,295,000,000 from public sources.

Of the public funds made available in the amount of \$2,295,000,000, \$1,392,000,000, or thereabouts, has been provided under title I of the so-called Lanham Act. You will find a break-down of those funds on page 229 of the hearings. It shows roughly as of April 30, 1944, appropriations of \$1,392,000,000, allotments of \$1,384,000,000, obligations of \$1,309,000,000, and expenditures of \$1,177,000,000; leaving an unallotted balance of \$7,451,000 and an unobligated balance of about \$83,000,000. The last two figures were subsequently reduced to \$4,131,000 and \$74,000,000, or thereabouts.

Progress to date, as appears on page 257 of the hearings, includes 659,932 units under public management and 82,685 units under public construction, a total of 742,637 units.

This breaks down into about 546,000 family units, 154,000 dormitory units, and 42,000 stop-gap units.

The record reflects a very wide variation in unit costs, with an average of \$4,434 per permanent unit. The record also reflects the claim of 76 percent occupancy. In New England the figure is estimated by those in a position to know at not more than 66 percent.

The great bulk of war housing work has, of course, been done. Much of it I am afraid has been done very badly. In New England it has been specifically charged, among other things:

First. That construction has been undertaken far in excess of possible occupancy, often over the repeated protests of local officials.

Second. That sites have been selected without reasonable attention to cost, convenience, desirability, health, or safety.

Third. That unit costs have been unconscionably high on many projects.

Fourth. That structural design and equipment has been unsuited to the climate and to the needs of potential tenants.

Fifth. That faulty designs have caused large expenditures through contract extras and change orders.

Sixth. That F. P. H. A. officials have ignored and rejected suggested changes in specifications which were obviously necessary.

Seventh. That specifications have been ignored by contractors due to the lack of proper supervision by the F. P. H. A.

Eighth. That millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money have been squandered on unwarranted and unwanted projects considered unfit to live in by the war workers for whom they have been constructed.

Mr. Chairman, the justification by this Agency was far from satisfactory. There may be a case for some further temporary construction presently, but no case was made, in my opinion, for further permanent construction at this time.

The committee has denied the request for \$15,000,000 made by the Agency, in large measure for permanent construction. It has authorized the transfer of \$7,500,000 already appropriated for temporary construction and has limited the use of that \$7,500,000 to construction of a temporary character. As the report indicates, in addition to the \$7,500,000, there is some money available in the form of an unexpended balance, probably \$2,000,000, and the possibility of further funds through the rescission of allocations or changes in the type of construction which has already been programmed. I think the sum made available by the committee is ample.

PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY FUNDS

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to refer once again to the emergency funds of the President.

Since June 11, 1940, the Congress has made available funds of this character amounting to \$631,533,000. A year ago there was a balance outstanding of \$113,000,000. Since that time \$41,000,000 have been expended, leaving a balance of some \$72,000,000 unexpended. The majority of the committee have recommended the reappropriation of this \$72,000,000.

These funds, as the members of the committee know, were made available for emergencies, or highly confidential matters, in connection with the national defense and the war effort. I have repeatedly called attention on the floor of this House to the use of these funds for other and unauthorized purposes. I regret to report that the record indicates that this practice continues.

A statement showing the allocation of these funds during the fiscal year 1944 will be found on pages 213 and 214 of the committee hearings. Included you will find allocations for the committee for congested production areas, which was eliminated from the war agencies bill by this House recently; for the War Refugee Board; for The National Archives; for the Agricultural Research Administration; for a population census in certain congested areas by the Department of Commerce; for the Department of the Interior for decentralization; for the Labor Department for the administration of the Davis-Bacon Act; and for other items of similar character.

The great majority of the items listed, Mr. Chairman, are not emergency in character and are not important in terms of the national defense or the war

effort. The great majority of them could easily have been presented to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and of the Senate under normal procedure. The great majority of them should have been so presented.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand the continued and repeated use of these funds for unauthorized purposes. I submit that if further funds are to be made available they should be made available only on the definite understanding that they will be used for authorized purposes and for authorized purposes only.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the people of the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota have proved to the Nation and to the world that they are wholeheartedly backing up the attack upon the aggressor nations.

During the Second, Third, and Fourth War Loan drives the small village of Clara City, Chippewa County, was the first in the Nation to meet its quota, and as a result received national recognition for its efforts.

In the Fourth War Loan drive next to Clara City, Hancock, in Stevens County, won second place in the State, followed by Lake Benton Village, in Lincoln County, for third place.

Following up the great record of Clara City in these three War Loan drives, Lake Benton Village has now taken first place in the Nation in the Fifth War Loan drive. Lake Benton oversubscribed its quota 17 days before the opening gun on June 12.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud of the record of my congressional district in the War Loan drives. It proves the determination of our people that the boys on the front will be backed to the limit.

Lake Benton Village, in southwestern Minnesota, is at the far end of the lake upon which my home farm is located. You Members of the House will pardon me if I feel a certain degree of pride in the accomplishment of this small village near my own home community, and I am sure that the congratulations of the Nation go out to the people of Lake Benton, who were the first in the Nation to subscribe their quota in the Fifth War Loan drive.

Mr. Chairman, I quote from an article published in the Lake Benton News of June 15:

ACCOMPLISHMENT PRAISED—LAKE BENTON WIDELY PUBLICIZED—LOCAL BOYS IN SERVICE READ OF CITY'S "OVER THE TOP" RATING IN SOUTH PACIFIC; NORTH AFRICA

Lake Benton beat the entire Nation to the punch in the Fifth War Loan drive by oversubscribing its quota 17 days before the opening gun on June 12. That's news for eager ears and eyes on every battle front.

And our bond-selling victory, under the chairmanship of Dr. L. A. Norden has not gone unheralded as the news is wending its way across the Nation, the continent, and the world. Lake Benton, "that little village in southwestern Minnesota", takes its place as a leader in War-bond-sales activity.

Latest and most distant points in which our record has been hailed are reported this

week as home folks receive letters from our men on the world's battle fronts.

Sgt. Edward Lorenzen, stationed in New Caledonia, has the following to say about the triumph in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Maurice Enke:

"My, what a job you folks are doing in the bond drive. Not only the national newspapers do you make, but also the international. Lake Benton rated space in our South Pacific Daily on the bond drive. Congratulations, and an orchid to each of the participants—it must have been quite a task. From the deep South, I'll say—Ah'm mighty proud."

And from the "other side of the world" comes the following news received by the Charles Nordmeyer family from the twins, Pfc. Richard and Pfc. Ralph from somewhere in the European area:

"Lake Benton was mentioned the other day in one of the papers printed over here as being one of the first towns in the United States to be over its quota in the Fifth War Bond drive. We were surprised and pleased when we came across this news-giving article."

So that, folks, is positive proof that Lake Benton is famous over the entire world for its leadership in the Fifth War Loan drive.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that on page 11 the numbering of the lines be corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and acts amending or supplementing such acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,635,800, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); not to exceed \$25,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,250,000), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, and expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories and return; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; fiscal year 1945, \$177,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner

whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law No. 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law No. 729 approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said office: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this act

shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, on page 11, line 10.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the amendment comes too late. The Clerk has read beyond that place.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state to the gentleman that the Chair is partly responsible for this because the gentleman was sitting in his seat ready to offer the amendment but did call the attention of the Chair to the misnumbering of the lines, and the Chair called him to tell him that would be done so that he need not offer it at that time.

The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARCANTONIO: On page 11, line 10, after the word "herewith", strike out the colon, insert a period, and strike out all the remainder of line 10, and down to and including line 15.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, this language which I seek to strike out was placed in this bill for only one purpose. That purpose is to prohibit grade-labeling activity on the part of the O. P. A. It is language which is gratuitous. It is legislation. It does not belong in an appropriation bill, and it is in keeping with a practice which is developing in this House, of slipping through, on an appropriation bill, legislation which is against the best interests of the consumers.

The gentlemen who inserted this language in this appropriation bill had ample opportunity to debate this question the other day when we had the O. P. A. legislation before the House. That was the time for them to have raised the issue, and that was the place and the time when this subject should have been discussed. It was not done then, obviously for the purpose of avoiding genuine and full debate on the question. It is now being slipped in on an appropriation bill. How it was done in the Appropriations Committee, the members of the Appropriations Committee themselves can say. I do not believe I am violating any confidence when I say that the subcommittee which had this appropriation bill did not put this language in it. This language was put in by the full committee itself.

We are now aiming at the housewives of this country. We are forcing them to buy, by mislabeling, inferior quality goods, and forcing them to pay for better quality goods. The only protection that the housewives and consumers of this country can have against the purchasing of inferior quality brands which have been mislabeled, is by empowering the O. P. A. to set up a grade-labeling program. This proviso prohibits such grade-labeling program. This proviso takes the hands of the O. P. A. and thereby legalizes the cheating, exploitation, and robbing of American housewives.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The O. P. A. has said emphatically in the hearing before the Appropriations Committee that they did not have a grade-labeling program. Now, the gentleman says this stopped it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. No. The gentleman misconstrues my words. It prevents the O. P. A. from entering into a grade-labeling program. Is that not correct?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That may be correct, but they say they do not have a grade-labeling program.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Simply because they do not have it is no reason why O. P. A. should be prohibited from entering into a grade-labeling program.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The canners say that they not only have a grade-labeling program but they will carry it into effect despite the mandate of Congress.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. That is a debatable issue. What the canners say I submit is not binding. This prohibition is for the benefit of the canners and against the interests of the consumers. I submit, and I think the gentleman will agree with me, that that question should have been raised when the O. P. A. legislation was before us, instead of slipping it through here on an appropriation bill. There is much debate to be had on the question of grade labeling. I believe the consumers overwhelmingly demand a grade-labeling program from O. P. A. The consuming public wants it. The housewives want it. Here you prohibit the O. P. A. from entering into a grade-labeling program. The gentleman will agree there is no question as to that.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope the gentleman will not confuse this limitation with grade labeling. As I understand, it has nothing to do with grade labeling, and the Administrator is prohibited by law from requiring grade labeling.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. If the gentleman will read the report of the committee itself—

Mr. McCORMACK. I am reading from a letter that Mr. Bowles sent me.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Let me read the report. This is what the committee says. Let us take the language of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. While this proviso does not, in my opinion, relate to grade labeling, it does have a serious effect—it would have a disastrous effect upon the operation of price-control legislation in that it will prevent maximum prices being placed upon inferior grades of products, and it will only allow one price to be made. This is more far reach-

ing than the canner's situation as I understand it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. It goes far beyond it, I agree.

Mr. McCORMACK. While I cannot agree with the gentleman's argument on grade labeling, on the other ground that this will have a disastrous effect upon the operation of price-control legislation, the argument is based on sound grounds. For example, let us take alcohol. There are 60 different qualities of alcohol. There is pure alcohol, alcohol with water in it, denatured alcohol. Yet, under this proviso some of them may not be in general use, but they can only set one price. It will apply to inferior grades of food-stuffs.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Permit me to make one other observation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Just this thought and I am through: If it is to meet the objection of the canners, whether there is a case or not for those who think there is a case they ought to confine it to the canners; but in its present form it is so far-reaching it is going to be disastrous in its effect upon the price-control legislation that we have just completed considering.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Aside from the reasons the majority leader has adduced against this prohibition, which I seek to strike out, may I also point out to the majority leader this statement which appears on page 7 of the report referring to the proviso:

Otherwise the language of the appropriation except for mechanical changes to make the appropriation conform to the language generally applicable to war agencies remains unchanged from that of the fiscal year.

This proviso is not in the law. The Appropriations Committee is writing it into the law and it is being legislated by means of this appropriation act. This language aims at the consuming public. It is definitely aimed at grade labeling, and, as the gentleman from Massachusetts has pointed out it is so far reaching that it is going to have the most disastrous effect upon the whole price-control program.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment grows out of an attempt on the part of O. P. A. to violate the law. The amendment is necessary so that if anything should happen that O. P. A. should be extended by a simple resolution or something of that kind we shall have some protection against illegal operations on their part.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Not now.

Mr. Chairman, these operations that have been referred to by the gentleman from New York will not be affected; that is, almost every single one of those things will not be affected in the way he has described. O. P. A. is needlessly alarmed. If they want to go along in

any kind of reasonable way in connection with their operations they should be allowed to. I have no desire to hamper or hamstring them, but we must not permit them to extend grade labeling to anything they want just according to their own ideas.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Under this amendment, if it is adopted, O. P. A. could still attempt to establish grades that are in general use.

Mr. TABER. Absolutely.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This amendment would merely prevent them from setting up special grades in special categories, which is what the canners are objecting to.

Mr. TABER. That is exactly it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I seek recognition on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising is for the purpose of supplying information for the RECORD, and for the Members, so that when this bill reaches the other body the information may be available.

My friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is sincere in his statement that there is no desire to hamper or hamstring price-control legislation. I accept that as representing the thoughts of my friend from New York. I feel that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] is a proper one. If this limitation went further than was desired by those who had something in mind they thought they should legislate upon then, with this information in the RECORD the other body can change it and it can be corrected in conference.

I have a letter here from Chester Bowles, which I will place in the RECORD. When we go back into the House I will ask unanimous consent to insert this letter. Mr. Bowles states that this amendment would have a very harmful effect upon the operation of price-control legislation. He states in part:

I am sorry to say that it is going to be necessary to burden you with a long letter. The simple truth, however, is that the proposal touches upon such a complex problem that it cannot be explained briefly. Something of what is involved is indicated by the fact that more than three-fifths of the outstanding maximum price regulations, to be exact, 322, make use in some way of specifications or standards, and that the validity of at least 70 of these would be put into question if the proposed rider became law. First of all, let me make perfectly clear that the proviso has nothing whatever to do with grade labeling. The Administrator is now prohibited by law from requiring grade labeling, and no price regulation as long as the prohibition remains in the law. The proviso deals with the fundamental question of how you go about describing the commodity for which a maximum price is being established.

Obviously a maximum price does not have any meaning unless the article to which it applies is actually identified. Therefore it is impossible to do this without making use of specifications or standards.

Further in the letter he refers to the fact that the trade itself has come to the point of asking that O. P. A. establish specifications or standards. This is likely to affect poultry, eggs, and egg products, dressed hogs, wholesale pork, chickens, beef and veal carcasses, whole-sale lamb and mutton carcasses, and cuts at wholesale and retail all down the line.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very pleased to yield.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman think it is possible that there are no standards in the market in general use for any of those things? It would seem to me that that is entirely impossible. I know those things are graded.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not sufficiently conversant myself to take issue with the gentleman. All I know is that the man who is charged with the administration of the law informs me in a letter that this proviso would make it impossible to have effective price control except in the price for the top quality. I do not believe anyone wants that. The statement I have just made is based upon what was told me by a gentleman for whom I have the highest respect, Mr. Field, who is the general counsel of O. P. A. That last statement is not in the letter, but Mr. Field told me that in his opinion "it will be impossible to make effective price control except in prices for the top quality."

If this proviso in its present form is enacted into law it will hamstring O. P. A. No one wants that.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. They refer there to various meat cuts. The industry itself has certain standards; there is nothing new about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no doubt about that, but there are many things that must be identified.

Mr. PLOESER. They obviously do not know definitely what they are talking about.

Mr. McCORMACK. The fact is this proviso was not reported out by the subcommittee; it was adopted by the full committee. This proviso was considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency and rejected, as I understand.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman would yield, Mr. Chairman, it was in the bill as it passed in exactly this language.

Mr. McCORMACK. My statement is based upon information, and my only purpose is to put these facts in the RECORD so that if the amendment of the gentleman from New York is not adopted that the other body will have the information for consideration. If they make any changes, the matter can be ironed out in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, at the beginning, when O. P. A. was under the control and administration of Leon Henderson, socially minded policy makers began a reform program to fix standards and specifications and to require compulsory grade labeling, according to the O. P. A. standards and specifications, of virtually all food commodities. This action on the part of Leon Henderson and his successors led to the passage of legislation in Congress last year which prohibited O. P. A. from putting into operation wholesale compulsory grade labeling or doing away with trade names or brands or to create new specifications and standards unless such standards were in general use.

The language in the bill simply seeks to compel the O. P. A. to live up to existing law.

The items mentioned by the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, as being under new specifications of O. P. A., like honey, poultry, eggs, pork, beef, veal, sausage, all of them have general commercial specifications and standards in the trade. What O. P. A. wants to do is to set aside those general standards for all commodities.

Again I say the language in the bill which the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] seeks to strike out simply provides and requires that the O. P. A. shall live up to those general standards and specifications used in the commercial trade.

To make myself crystal clear, let me repeat that the problem dealt with by this proviso in the bill has to do with the use of standards or specifications in pricing. For example, the O. P. A. insists on using so-called A. M. A. grades to control the ceiling prices for processed fruits and vegetables. These A. M. A. grades are not in general use in the canning industry in the regular commercial selling of canned foods, which is what "general" means. Yet, the O. P. A. insists that they should be used, and that processors, to protect themselves, should have Government inspectors at their plants to grade goods on these A. M. A. grades.

I am convinced this requirement violates the intent of the so-called Taft amendment against compulsory grade labeling, and so forth, which Congress enacted last July. I definitely believe it violates section 2 (h) of the price-control law because it requires changes in customary business methods. The O. P. A. lawyers do not think so. Therefore, this proviso in the bill is necessary to again make clear the intent of Congress in this part of the Taft amendment. It will stop this imposition of grades and specifications which are not those commercially used.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] to strike out this provision of the bill will be defeated.

If it is not defeated it will cause chaos in many industries. It seems to me that during this trying time, when every industry is striving to produce an abundance of essential products for the Nation's war effort, the O. P. A. should co-operate for results, rather than to continue its policy of harassment against industries which are doing a splendid job under great difficulties. If policy making officials of the O. P. A. continue their present policies to circumvent laws and congressional intent, the result can only be a demoralization of industry and sharp curtailment in production of essential products.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have sat here during the past week and listened to the discussion of the O. P. A. bill that was then pending before the House. Of course, everyone subscribes to the need for an Office of Price Administration. Personally, I have only asked two things of the O. P. A. First, that they follow the letter of the law and come somewhere near following the spirit of the law, and second, that they not allow themselves to be sidetracked into a lot of rather questionable fields that the Congress itself never intended them to enter. Most of the troubles of the O. P. A. are the result of the fact they did not follow the spirit of the law. I think 50 percent of the criticism that I listened to last week would not have been mentioned on the floor of this House if the people in charge of the O. P. A. had a little higher concept—I do not know that "higher" is the right word, but had a little better concept of human nature and also the fact that all of the knowledge of the world is not concentrated in a few people they might be able to hire to work for the O. P. A.

Today we are brought up to the question of grade labeling. If I am not right I am willing to be corrected, but I feel, and I have always felt, when we passed the Price Control Act, we expected O. P. A. to accept the established grades in the future, and recognize grades that have been in existence for 50 years or more. That is a lot different question than to give at this time someone the power to go ahead and offer another and much broader grade-labeling program. I think if we let the trade follow the grades that have been in effect during the years, this situation can be handled correctly.

I know of an example which I shall give. It does not happen to be in my district. It concerns Swiss cheese. The O. P. A. said: "We can have but one price on Swiss cheese." The gentlemen from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF and Mr. SMITH] represent the Swiss-cheese district. Their districts produce around 65 percent of all the Swiss cheese produced in America. But they have been in hot water for 6 months because the O. P. A. states: "We can only have one price and one grade on Swiss cheese."

Anyone who knows anything about that industry realizes that for years there have been established grades of Swiss cheese. The man who is making the cheese cannot always make one certain grade because there are so many factors involved in its manufacture. The product has always had a grading in accordance with the quality of the product.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. The gentleman knows the agricultural situation in our State better than anyone I know of, and I think he will agree with me when I say that the meddling and interference of O. P. A. in the cheese industry, particularly in connection with Swiss cheese, has resulted in the folding up of about 200 factories in our State, and turning them over to the big dairy interests, the monopoly controlled businesses in that particular line.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I may say in answer to the gentleman that Wisconsin produces about 20 percent of all milk that was delivered as fluid milk to factories in the United States last year.

We have seen the producer obtain a fixed price of about 20 cents per pound for his cotton but the cotton dresses here doubled in price in many instances. The consumer has not had his price protected even though the producer has been placed under complete control.

If the O. P. A. would spend a little more time and energy on trying to meet the food problems that arise during this war, and less time on inconsequential, questionable edicts, much better and acceptable contributions to the war-food program would be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, about 6 months ago I wrote a news letter, which I do every week, regarding grade labeling. Within 2 or 3 days after that grade labeling letter reached Arkansas I received a letter from a housewife and she asked me this question: "Do you mean to tell me that a department of our Government in Washington would attempt to put into effect any such scheme or concoction as grade labeling against the housewives' judgment in selecting and purchasing the type of goods and brands she has always purchased?"

I said to her in reply that it was absolutely true. Mr. Chairman, you have not been able to see many in the O. P. A. or in the Government who would come out in the open and say that they were trying to put into effect any kind of a grade-labeling scheme. Only a short time ago, however, I saw in the paper where a gentleman from a department down here was retiring and he stated that he had gotten through most of the proposals he wanted while he was in the service except one thing, grade labeling.

He was retiring from the service. That is the only time I believe I have seen in print actually that a member of the bureaucracy here in Washington has come out in the open and in print and said they were trying to put across grade labeling and standardization.

What does grade labeling mean? A housewife has been going to the store and getting Campbell's soups. She knows what Campbell's soup is. She knows all about it. She prepares the menus and she knows exactly the type of menu her husband and her family like when they sit down at the table. Under this grade-labeling scheme she will go to the store and get Government grade A, Government grade B, or Government grade C vegetable soup. That is all that need be put on the can. Now, I am a lover of good soup, but I want to know the brand, not what a Government taster says. I want the right to pass judgment on the foods I buy or the drugs and clothing I purchase. When it comes time in America that you have to reach up on the shelf and get grade A or grade B, then the time has come for the Appropriations Committee to act as is being done here and prohibit the O. P. A. from engaging in grade labeling. I would never have thought that it would become necessary for the Appropriations Committee to put in a proviso prohibiting standardization on the part of a Government bureau.

Mr. OUTLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. OUTLAND. The particular amendment that has been added to the appropriation bill in this connection has nothing to do with the matter that the gentleman is bringing up now.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I will not yield further for a speech. I heard in the debate a moment ago from members of the committee itself that it was their intention that the provision written in by the Appropriations Committee apply to canners. If some of the departmental dreamers here in Washington have their way, grade labeling would be applied to foods, drugs, and clothing.

Mr. Chairman, grade labeling is socialistic. Grade labeling is not needed in our country. It places greatly increased powers in the hands of the Central Government and takes away from the individual citizens and housewives their God-given right of free choice and independent action. I congratulate the Appropriations Committee in inserting the prohibition of the use of the funds appropriated for O. P. A. to be used by it for furthering this un-American grade-labeling scheme. We need less government by bureau and by all means freedom from Government directives and decrees when this war is over. I hope that the amendment by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VURSELL: Page 8, line 13, strike out "\$177,750,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$169,500,000."

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, my amendment simply provides that we give the O. P. A. for their over-all picture only the same amount of money they had last year, which was \$169,500,000. That would reduce the amount of the bill brought in by the committee, and, in my judgment, it would not hurt the feelings of many of the members on the committee and would save the country \$8,250,000, which is quite a sizeable fund—a fund that we might need some day to build hospitals for the boys coming back to this country—the boys who are overseas trying to save this country. I do not think that the Members want to let this bill go to the country without raising their voices and without an opportunity to hold the amount down to what it was before. I want the people of my district to know that it is my judgment if the O. P. A. cannot hold prices down and do a respectable job of enforcement with \$169,500,000, I am not willing to trust them to do it with \$177,750,000. I want the Nation to know that I am opposed to giving the O. P. A. more money at this time. Shortly we will have to vote. We should have an hour, in my judgment, to discuss this item, and in an hour we could save \$8,250,000. I know there are many Members interested in it, and since the purpose and intent of this Congress was misrepresented to the people of the Nation the other night by Administrator of O. P. A. Chester Bowles with references and innuendoes that should not have been directed to the people of the Nation, I do not think this Congress should supinely shirk from its duties because of any danger of false impressions being given to the country regarding the object of the Congress in its desire to hold the price line. I think that this will give a proper rebuke to that sort of national lobbying by one whose salary we appropriate. We are asked today to give him \$8,250,000 more than he received before he made that speech the other night over the radio, which speech was not justified on the facts, and a direct and unfair slap against the Congress of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VURSELL) there were—ayes 51, noes 73.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PLOESER: Page 7, line 21, after the semicolon, strike out "contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709."

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. It merely strikes out the provision which exempts the O. P. A. from following the normal practice of Government agencies when using stenographic reporting services, as differentiated from normal stenographic services. The usual practice is to ask for bids, and the lowest bidder gets the job. The wording in this bill would exempt the O. P. A. from the necessity of following the general practice in the Government. My amendment strikes out that exception so that they will do business the same way everybody else has to do business.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. What is the purpose of putting that exception in?

Mr. PLOESER. I do not know.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this provision is indispensable to the adequate administration of this law, for the reason that competent stenographic service of this character can now be secured only with the greatest difficulty, and to refuse to include this provision would mean that in some instances it would be difficult to provide clerical service for a hearing and give both the defendant and the Government an opportunity to have an adjudication of their case under customary procedure.

There has been no objection to this procedure, and no reason therefor has developed in the operation of this provision in the other services to which it has been applied, because invariably the cost of the stenographic service is standardized and the customary schedule has been adhered to. There have been no instances of abuse of any kind, so the only effect of denying this provision which has been made in all similar bills up to this time would be to interfere with the ordinary administration of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PLOESER) there were—ayes 45, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations and contract authorizations granted for the national defense, war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress, when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list showing the condition of the balances of each of such appropriations and contract au-

thorizations together with his recommendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes for which they were granted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, among the notable changes in administrative procedure of the Committee on Appropriations made during the present Congress is the standardization of the qualification of appointees to the clerical staff of the committee. Since the establishment of the Committee on Appropriations vacancies on its staff have been filled by the chairman and no appointee has ever been removed by any succeeding chairman. This method of filling vacancies has been singularly successful. But as the work of the committee has increased in recent years and the burden on the staff has grown correspondingly, it was felt that men should be selected who have had previous experience in budgeting and a more intimate knowledge of departmental routine in order to be prepared to take over the duties devolving upon them from the beginning rather than having to go through long periods of apprenticeship and probation.

With this in view a special subcommittee was appointed to study the matter and draw up tentative standards of qualification and submit them to the committee. This report when submitted to the committee was approved and the subcommittee was directed to prepare a final draft of requirements, qualifications and procedure which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Appropriations on June 16, 1944, as follows:

COMMITTEE STAFF

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMITTEE STAFF SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE EN BANC JUNE 16, 1944

The special subcommittee appointed by the chairman pursuant to the authority of the committee at its meeting on April 26, 1944; to consider the subject of establishing minimum requirements for appointments to the committee staff, a system of promotion for staff members, and other aspects of a program for staff improvement, submits the following recommendations:

1. That the chairman be authorized to appoint a Standing Subcommittee on Committee Staff Personnel to consider all applicants and their qualifications and make recommendations to the chairman for appointment by him in accordance with the standing rules of the House.

2. That in the consideration of applicants and the making of such recommendations the subcommittee shall be guided by, but not limited to, the following minimum requirement qualifications for applicants as additions to the staff for positions of clerk and assistant clerks assigned to subcommittees:

(a) They should be 25 years of age or older.
(b) They should have a degree in law or accountancy or the equivalent of either or both in education and experience.

(c) They should have had at least 3 years' experience in budget work in Federal, State, or municipal government, or equivalent experience in private enterprise.

(d) The minimum entrance salary for applicants with the foregoing qualifications shall not be less than \$3,800.

3. That the subcommittee consider and report on the advisability of changing the designation of positions of clerk of the com-

mittee and assistant clerks assigned to subcommittee to titles more descriptive of the type of service rendered and specifications of the work.

4. That the subcommittee consider and report on the subject of a scale and plan of automatic salary advancement for committee staff with a view to retention of experienced and trained personnel and offering of inducement to experienced and trained personnel to join the staff with assurance of salary advancement commensurate with departmental opportunity.

Pursuant to the authorization thus conferred, the chairman of the committee thereupon appointed a standing subcommittee on committee staff personnel, consisting of the three ranking majority members and the three ranking minority members of the Committee on Appropriations.

The responsibilities of the Committee on Appropriations have expanded with the expanding activities of the Federal Government. It exercises what amounts in some respects to veto powers, and has on occasion nullified enactments by denying funds with which to instrument them when changing conditions warranted reconsideration. It follows that the committee requires on its staff men of exceptional ability and training. In my opinion, Mr. Marcellus C. Sheild, the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, has a more comprehensive knowledge of the fiscal affairs of the Nation than any man living. I do not think anyone would challenge that statement. He has probably rendered greater service to the Nation in the financing of the war than any one member of the Cabinet. In order to secure succession to this position of men as nearly qualified as the present incumbent, the committee has adopted this departure in a long-established procedure dating back to 1865.

(Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO PRINT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1479. An act providing for the suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites; and

S. 1808. An act to authorize temporary appointment as officers in the Army of the United States of members of the Army Nurse Corps, female persons having the necessary qualifications for reappointment in such corps, female dietetic and physical-therapy personnel of the Medical Department of the Army (exclusive of students and apprentices), and female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such department as female dietetic and physical-therapy personnel, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2711. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mildred Maag.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] be permitted to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on this bill and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an article which recently appeared in the Country Gentleman, entitled "Program for Farm Stability," by our colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] may revise and extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances on two subjects and to include in one an article and in the other a statement.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from termination of war contracts, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes, with Mr. HART in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose last evening section 1 of the bill had been read. Are there any amendments to be offered to section 1 of the bill?

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAY: Strike out all of the committee substitute and insert the following as a substitute for the same:

"OBJECTIVES OF THE ACT

"SECTION 1. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are—

"(a) to facilitate maximum war production during the war, and to expedite reconversion from war production to civilian production as war conditions permit;

"(b) to assure to prime contractors and subcontractors, small and large, speedy and equitable final settlement of claims under terminated war contracts, and adequate

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5040

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year end-
6 ing June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide
7 supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June
8 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to the children of James A. O'Leary,
5 late a Representative from the State of New York, in equal
6 parts to each, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant
7 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

8 Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
9 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
10 the House, from July 1 to December 31, 1944, both inclu-
11 sive, at \$4 per day each, fiscal year 1945, \$34,592.

12 Contingent expenses of the House: For an additional
13 amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees
14 other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1944,
15 \$3,500.

16 For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone
17 service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944,
18 \$25,000.

19 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
20 of \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
21 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session
22 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, \$219,000, to remain avail-
23 able until June 30, 1945.

24 Contested-election expenses: For payment of expenses
25 incurred in the contested-election case of Moreland versus

1 Schuetz, as audited and recommended by the Committee
2 on Elections Numbered 3, and in the case of Schafer versus
3 Wasielewski, as audited and recommended by the Com-
4 mittee on Elections Numbered 1, namely:

5 To James C. Moreland, contestant, \$2,000;

6 To John C. Schafer, contestant, \$1,997.47;

7 To Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, contestee, \$2,000;

8 To Urban A. Lavery, \$1,750; and to Arthur G. Mur-
9 ray, \$250; in all, \$2,000, on account of expenses incurred
10 by Leonard W. Schuetz, contestee, deceased;

11 In all, \$7,997.47, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the
12 House of Representatives.

13 Committee employees: The provision in the Legislative
14 Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, for employees of the
15 Committee on Appropriations, reading as follows: "Appro-
16 priations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as
17 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant
18 clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,500 additional so long as the posi-
19 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$3,900
20 and \$1,100 additional so long as the position is held by
21 the present incumbent; two assistant clerks at \$3,900 each
22 and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions
23 are held by the present respective incumbents; assistant
24 clerk, \$3,900; additional clerical assistants at rates to be
25 fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,

1 \$19,260; messenger, \$1,680;” is hereby amended, effective
 2 July 1, 1944, to read: “Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000;
 3 assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be
 4 fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the
 5 Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$48,740;”.

6 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7 Working capital and congressional printing and bind-
 8 ing: The limitation on the amount which may be expended
 9 for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
 10 under the appropriation “Working capital and congressional
 11 printing and binding, 1944”, is hereby increased from
 12 \$400,000 to \$460,000.

13 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

14 Capitol buildings: The appropriation “Capitol building
 15 and repairs, 1942”, contained in the Legislative Branch Ap-
 16 propriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available until ex-
 17 pended to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
 18 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
 19 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,
 20 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
 21 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
 22 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity.

23 Library buildings and grounds: The appropriation
 24 “Library buildings and grounds, 1942”, contained in the
 25 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made

1 available until expended to pay the amount outstanding on
2 contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with
3 the Mance Air Conditioning Corporation June 5, 1942,
4 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for the
5 installation of an air conditioning system for the recording
6 laboratory in the Library of Congress.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

9 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
10 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
11 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,
12 1944, \$133,000.

13 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1945, for miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries),
15 including the objects specified under this head in the Judici-
16 ary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$30,000.

17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

19 The appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President",
20 contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Ap-
21 propriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is
22 hereby continued available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*,
23 That no part of such fund shall be available after June 30,
24 1944, for allocation to finance a function or project for
25 which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation

1 was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-eighth
 2 or the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied
 3 after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of
 4 Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations
 5 of both bodies.

6 FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

7 The appropriation "Foreign war relief", contained in
 8 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby
 9 continued available until June 30, 1945.

10 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

11 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
 13 the Office of Economic Stabilization, including salaries of
 14 the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to
 15 the Director at \$9,000 per annum; temporary employment
 16 (not to exceed \$10,000) of persons or organizations by
 17 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Re-
 18 vised Statutes, or civil-service and classification laws;
 19 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$6,000); and printing
 20 and binding (not to exceed \$2,000); fiscal year 1945,
 21 \$100,000.

22 The general provisions under the caption "Executive
 23 Office of the President—Office for Emergency Manage-
 24 ment", contained in the National War Agency Appropri-
 25 ation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies

1 of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein
2 and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all
3 agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to
4 the Office of Economic Stabilization.

5 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
7 Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by
9 the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and
10 the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236),
11 as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50
12 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing
13 such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which
14 may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administra-
15 tion, including expenses of in-service training of employees,
16 including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not
17 to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to
18 exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons
19 or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
20 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classi-
21 fication laws; contract stenographic reporting services with-
22 out regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and
23 binding (not to exceed \$1,635,800, which limitation shall
24 not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations,
25 and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodi-

1 ties) ; not to exceed \$25,000 for test purchases of com-
2 modities, services, or ration currency for enforcement pur-
3 poses, authorization in each case to have approval prior to
4 purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator
5 in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; travel-
6 ing expenses (not to exceed \$7,250,000) , including reim-
7 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees
8 for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately
9 owned automobile within the limits of their official stations,
10 and expenses of appointees from point of induction in con-
11 tinental United States to their first post of duty in the Terri-
12 tories and return; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
13 vehicles; fiscal year 1945, \$177,750,000: *Provided*, That
14 no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compen-
15 sation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the
16 United States who shall divulge or make known in any man-
17 ner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or
18 apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him
19 in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source
20 of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular
21 thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report,
22 return, or document, required or requested to be filed by
23 order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any
24 questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof

1 or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof
2 to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by
3 law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any
4 manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any ques-
5 tionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or
6 source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of
7 doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return,
8 or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provi-
9 sions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publi-
10 cation or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other docu-
11 ments of like general character wherein individual statistics
12 or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or
13 indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the
14 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United
15 States Maritime Commission, such data and information as
16 may be requested by them for use in the performance of their
17 official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
18 priation shall be available for making any subsidy payments:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agri-
21 cultural commodity or any commodity processed or manu-
22 factured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural
23 commodity, including milk and its products and livestock,
24 unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has deter-

1 mined and published for such agricultural commodity the
2 prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price
3 Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered
4 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a
5 comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secre-
6 tary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined
7 and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed
8 by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary
9 of Agriculture has determined after investigation and pro-
10 claimed that the maximum price or prices so established on
11 any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its
12 product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such
13 agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section
14 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such
15 maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the
16 provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved
17 October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any
18 employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized
19 and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the
20 head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person
21 an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is
22 required in connection with the performance of the functions
23 or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part
24 of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for

1 the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who
2 directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price,
3 or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
4 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
5 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
6 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator
7 or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering,
8 adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum
9 prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compli-
10 ance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
11 appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or
12 expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
13 kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described
14 in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifica-
15 tions or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

16 Those general provisions in the National War Agency
17 Appropriation Act, 1945, applicable to all agencies in such
18 Act, are hereby made applicable to the same extent, except
19 as otherwise provided, to the appropriation for the Office
20 of Price Administration.

21 The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration
22 for the fiscal year 1944 shall be construed as having been
23 available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
24 vehicles.

1 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

2 The limitation upon the amount that may be expended
3 for travel expenses during the fiscal year 1944 is increased
4 from \$360,000 to \$378,000.

5 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

6 AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SAL-
7 VAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN
8 WAR AREAS

9 For all expenses necessary for the American Commis-
10 sion for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic
11 Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as
12 described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved
13 by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including
14 the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship,
15 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
16 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organi-
17 zations by contract or otherwise without regard to the
18 civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the
19 Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including actual trans-
20 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed
21 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of members of the
22 Commission or persons serving while away from their
23 homes in an advisory capacity without compensation from
24 the United States; expenses of attendance at meetings of
25 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;

1 purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
2 and printing and binding; fiscal year 1945, \$40,000.

3 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

4 Freedmen's Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1944, for officers and employees and compensation for
6 all other professional and other services as provided in the
7 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,000.

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Public Works Administration liquidation: Not to exceed
11 \$9,000,000 of the funds heretofore made available to the
12 Public Works Administration which remain unobligated on
13 June 30, 1944, is hereby made available until June 30, 1945,
14 to the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of pro-
15 viding for the completion of projects heretofore undertaken
16 by said Administration, the protection of the financial inter-
17 ests of the United States in such projects, and the liquida-
18 tion of obligations of the United States incurred in the
19 exercise of the powers granted to said Administration, and
20 the Administrator is authorized to continue to perform all
21 functions of the Public Works Administration necessary to
22 the accomplishment of such purposes, of which amount not
23 exceeding \$100,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1945
24 for administrative expenses in performing said functions.

25 In addition to the amount above provided, such amount

1 of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made
2 available to said Administration as shall be required to liqui-
3 date obligations under the Federal Works Agency and under
4 allocations heretofore made to other Federal agencies and out-
5 standing on June 30, 1944, shall be continued available until
6 June 30, 1945, and said amounts (except those allocated to
7 other Federal agencies and the Public Roads Administration)
8 shall be accounted for as one fund and all existing provisions
9 of law relating to the availability of funds necessary in carry-
10 ing out said functions are hereby continued and made appli-
11 cable thereto, notwithstanding any existing time limitations
12 heretofore established by the Congress: *Provided*, That all
13 unobligated receipts from the sale of bonds shall be covered
14 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*,
15 That all balances in appropriation accounts of the Public
16 Works Administration on June 30, 1944, the availability
17 of which is not hereby continued, together with such other
18 balances as the Administrator may from time to time there-
19 after determine to be no longer required to meet obligations,
20 shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, and
21 refunds, repayments, and recoveries applicable thereto shall
22 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all furniture, equipment, supplies, and
24 money heretofore delivered, transferred, or allotted by the
25 Public Works Administration to other Federal agencies or

1 departments shall be accounted for by such agencies or
2 departments.

3 Emergency relief liquidation: The "Emergency relief
4 liquidation fund" established by section 501 (b) of the Third
5 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as
6 supplemented, is hereby made available for the payment, in
7 accordance with said section 501, of claims arising under the
8 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942:
9 *Provided*, That claims certified for payment by the Comp-
10 troller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emer-
11 gency relief liquidation fund", shall be paid without regard
12 to project allocations.

13 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
15 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for sal-
16 aries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and adjacent area, fiscal year 1944, includ-
18 ing the objects specified under this head in the Independent
19 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$600,000.

20 Acquisition of property: For the acquisition of the site
21 of the Baltimore parcel-post station located in the city of
22 Baltimore, Maryland, together with a building located
23 thereon, and for the acquisition of an extension to said site,
24 \$830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may accept

1 title to the land subject to the reservation by the grantor
2 of the use of the subsurface for railway purposes, including
3 necessary light and air.

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
6 to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense
7 Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by
8 the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),
9 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 603,
10 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$85,862.49.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

12 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
13 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
14 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
15 the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act
16 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal serv-
17 ices; technical services at rates of pay not to exceed those
18 usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to
19 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of
20 options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
21 and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehi-
22 cles, \$740,000, to be immediately available and to remain
23 available until expended.

24 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

25 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out

1 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
2 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), for temporary housing only,
3 and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolu-
4 tion approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), not to
5 exceed \$7,500,000 of the unexpended balances of the ap-
6 propriations made available under the heading "Emergency
7 funds for the President, defense housing", in the Urgent
8 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, the Additional Urgent
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Third Sup-
10 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is
11 hereby reappropriated and made available during the con-
12 tinuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by
13 the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available
14 for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

15 Liquidation of United States Housing Corporation: For
16 an additional amount for the National Housing Agency
17 in winding up the affairs and effecting the dissolution of
18 any corporation organized in pursuance of authority con-
19 tained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), to be
20 derived from the special account "United States Housing
21 Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United
22 States, \$98,000, together with the unexpended balance of
23 the item of \$173,000 under this head in the Second De-
24 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, such total amount to be

1 available until June 30, 1945, for the same objects and
2 purposes as specified under said head in said Act.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

4 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal
6 year 1944, \$4,800.

7 COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

8 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
9 year 1944, \$2,000.

10 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for carry-
12 ing out the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1942, \$1,500.

13 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

14 Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For an additional
15 amount, fiscal year 1944, for provisions and so forth, in-
16 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
17 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act 1944,
18 \$30,000.

19 Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount.
20 fiscal year 1944, for maintenance of the hospital, including
21 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
22 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,700.

23 PUBLIC WELFARE

24 General administration, Workhouse and Reformatory,
25 District of Columbia: For additional amounts for support,

1 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
2 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under
3 this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
4 for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

5 For 1942, \$6,017.42;

6 For 1944, \$20,000.

7 National Training School for Boys: For an additional
8 amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the
9 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia under a contract made by the Board of
11 Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a rate of not
12 to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed, fiscal
13 year 1944, \$18,690.

14 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

15 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
16 \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic
17 lights, signals, and controls, under this head in the District
18 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
19 to \$37,000.

20 JUDGMENTS

21 For the payment of final judgment rendered against the
22 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
23 bered 582, together with such further sum as may be neces-
24 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per

1 annum on such judgment, as provided by law, from the date
2 the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,000.

3 AUDITED CLAIM

4 For the payment of the following claim, certified to be
5 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
6 under an appropriation the balance of which has been car-
7 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
8 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for
9 the service of the fiscal year 1941:

10 Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941:
11 Repairs to apparatus, \$56.12.

12 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

13 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
14 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
15 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
16 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
17 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
18 for which such sums are provided.

19 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

20 FOREST SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 National forest protection and management: For an
23 additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for national forest pro-
24 tection and management, including the objects specified
25 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-

1 priation Act, 1945, and including expenditures authorized
 2 by section 10 of the Act of March 29, 1944 (Public Law
 3 273) (16 U. S. C. 471-562), \$596,000.

4 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 6 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-
 7 poration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 8 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 9 priation Act, 1944, \$378,000, payable from the funds of said
 10 Corporation.

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

13 Maintenance and Operation, air-navigation facilities:
 14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance
 15 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the ob-
 16 jects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
 17 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$495,000.

18 There may be credited to the appropriation "Mainte-
 19 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received
 20 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public
 21 authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the
 22 present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance
 23 and operation of airport traffic control towers.

24 Technical development: For an additional amount,
 25 fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$38,000.

3 War Training Service: In addition to amounts which
4 may be transferred from appropriations of the War and
5 Navy Departments, not to exceed \$560,000 of the unex-
6 pended balance of the appropriation "Civilian pilot training"
7 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944,
8 is hereby made available to the Administrator of Civil Aero-
9 nautics for the fiscal year 1945 for the liquidation of the
10 activities of the War Training Service, including personal
11 services in the District of Columbia.

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

14 Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices: For
15 an additional amount for salaries and commissions of registers
16 of district land offices, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 For an additional amount for maintenance, irrigation
19 system, Uintah Reservation. Utah (receipt limitation), fiscal
20 year 1943, \$1,202.18, from which sum expenditures shall
21 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
22 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-
23 tion Repeal Act, 1934 (34 Stat. 375).

24 For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska,
25 fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945,
2 \$200,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
3 transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the
4 Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the
5 hospital building and land valued at approximately \$1,100,-
6 000, and the military stores, supplies, and equipment of
7 every character in said hospital, valued at approximately
8 \$70,000, located at Skagway, Alaska, and the War Depart-
9 ment shall inventory the property so transferred and furnish
10 the Bureau of the Budget with a statement in detail of the
11 amount and value of such property.

12 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

13 Reclamation fund, special fund, Parker Dam power proj-
14 ect, Arizona-California: The limitation of \$375,000 upon
15 the amount that may be expended from power and other
16 revenues for operation and maintenance, in the Interior
17 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
18 to \$520,000.

19 Reclamation fund, special fund, Rio Grande project,
20 New Mexico-Texas: The limitation of \$50,000 upon the
21 amount that may be expended from power revenues for oper-
22 ation and maintenance of the power system, in the Interior
23 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
24 to \$75,000.

25 Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project:

1 The limitation of \$900,000 upon the amount which may be
2 expended from power and other revenues for operation,
3 maintenance, and replacements, and other purposes specified
4 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is
5 hereby increased to \$1,200,000.

6 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

7 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

8 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
9 amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged in-
10 sane in Alaska, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects
11 specified under this head in the Interior Department Ap-
12 propriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

13 For an additional amount for salaries, Governor and
14 Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$465.

15 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
16 Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year
17 1945, including the objects specified under the appropria-
18 tion for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1945, \$1,900.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
23 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and
24 the courts of the United States, for the fiscal years that
25 follow:

1 For 1938, \$7.20;

2 For 1940, \$247.68.

3 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for travel-
4 ing expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
5 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appropri-
6 ation Act, 1944, \$25,000.

7 Commissioners of Conciliation: For an additional amount
8 for Conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal
9 year 1936, including the objects specified under this head
10 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1936,
11 \$25.

12 For an additional amount for fees and expenses of con-
13 ciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal years
14 1937-1940, including the objects specified under this head
15 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
16 1937, \$225.

17 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
18 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
19 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, including the ob-
20 jects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
21 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

22 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an
23 additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and
24 so forth, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
2 Act, 1943, \$81,700.

3 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
4 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, including the objects specified
5 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
6 Acts, for the fiscal years that follows:

7 For 1943, \$2,400;

8 For 1944, \$25,000.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
11 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
12 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
13 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
14 the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
15 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
16 approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224), as fully set
17 forth in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-eighth
18 Congress, \$88.25.

19 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 Support of prisoners: For an additional amount for
21 support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1944, includ-
22 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
23 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$275,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL
ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels:

To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 608, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$18,726.33.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1944, and including expenses for carrying out the provisions of Private Law 166, approved January 28, 1944, \$750.

The number of officers above the rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby increased from sixty to eighty-five.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: The appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942", shall remain avail-

1 able until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations
2 incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30,
3 1942, and for liquidating obligations incurred by agreements
4 with the United States Maritime Commission or the War
5 Shipping Administration for the requisitioning of small craft
6 acquired on or before June 30, 1942.

7 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

8 The appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores,
9 Navy", for the fiscal year 1942 shall remain available until
10 June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations incurred
11 under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942.

12 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

13 The appropriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal
14 year 1945 shall be available for expenses incident to the
15 care and operation of schools at one naval station under
16 the Bureau of Aeronautics for the children of commissioned,
17 enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Navy.

18 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

19 The appropriations "Construction and machinery" and
20 "Armor, armament, and ammunition" shall be available
21 for the acquisition and conversion or construction of not
22 exceeding one million tons of additional landing craft and
23 district craft, as authorized by Public Law 322, approved
24 May 31, 1944.

1 The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition
2 to appropriations hitherto made or authorizations provided
3 for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equip-
4 ment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private
5 plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance mate-
6 rials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding
7 \$55,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved
8 May 26, 1944.

9 COAST GUARD

10 For an additional amount for retired pay, Lighthouse
11 Service, fiscal year 1937, for payment of claim of Thomas
12 Garraty, as representative of the estate of Anne T. Garraty,
13 deceased, certified to be due by the General Accounting
14 Office, \$31.62.

15 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
16 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
17 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
18 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
19 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the opera-
20 tion of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
21 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
22 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
23 ment Numbered 607, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$550.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the postal revenues)

3 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES.

4 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First
5 Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1945, \$31,000.

6 For an additional amount for salaries, Bureau of Ac-
7 counts, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000.

8 Salaries, Bureau of Accounts: Not to exceed \$21,000
9 of the balance of the appropriation "Salaries, Bureau of
10 Accounts", in the Post Office Department Appropriation
11 Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1945.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
14 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal
15 year 1945, \$420,000 to be immediately available.

16 OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Property damage claims: For an additional amount
18 for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1944,
19 as specified under this head in the Post Office Department
20 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$45,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
23 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1944, including
24 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
25 partment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,820,000.

1 Clerks of first- and second-class post-offices: For an
2 additional amount for clerks, first- and second-class post
3 offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
4 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
5 1944, \$7,526,000.

6 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for
7 city delivery carriers, fiscal year 1944, \$457,000.

8 Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for
9 Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1944, including the ob-
10 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
11 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$236,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

13 GENERAL

14 Railroad transportation: For an additional amount for
15 railroad transportation and mail messenger service, fiscal
16 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head
17 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944.
18 \$4,000,000.

19 Salaries, Railway Mail Service: For an additional
20 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1944,
21 \$1,389,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses, Railway Mail Service: For an
23 additional amount for Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous
24 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
 2 tion Act, 1944, \$18,000.

3 Electric-car service: For an additional amount for
 4 electric-car service, fiscal year 1944, \$18,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
 7 for indemnities, domestic mail, fiscal year 1943, including
 8 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
 9 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

10 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for
 11 unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year
 12 1944, \$30,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Vehicle Service: For an additional amount for Vehicle
 15 Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 16 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
 17 Act, 1944, \$298,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

19 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

20 Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropria-
 21 tions for "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers", in the
 22 Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years
 23 1944 and 1945 shall be available also for the payment, at
 24 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any
 25 person who, incident to reestablishment of representation

1 in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by
2 the United States of the governments of the countries con-
3 cerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve
4 as Commissioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative
5 capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as
6 ambassador or minister, having previously been legally ap-
7 pointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service
8 officer of the United States.

9 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
10 amount for "Transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year
11 1944", including the objects under this head in the Depart-
12 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000, to remain
13 available until June 30, 1945.

14 Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
15 tional amount for "Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency),
16 fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head
17 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 \$650,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

19 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
20 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
21 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
22 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$400,000.
23 The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations
24 for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the

1 appropriation under this head in the Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$85,000.

3 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
4 For an additional amount for emergencies arising in the
5 Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944, including
6 the objects under this head in the Department of State Ap-
7 propriation Act, 1944, \$9,500,000, to remain available
8 until June 30, 1945.

9 International Boundary Commission: The unexpended
10 balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Inter-
11 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico",
12 made available for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 in the First
13 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, is continued available
14 for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

15 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: The
16 appropriation "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Com-
17 mission" for the fiscal year 1944 is hereby made available for
18 obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-
22 ment Act, 1936: For transfer to the Post Office Department
23 to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued
24 under the provision of the Adjusted Compensation Act of
25 1936, fiscal year 1944, \$1,900.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

1

2 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
3 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
4 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
5 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$50,000.

6 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
7 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
8 received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$190,000.

9 Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an
10 additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal
11 year 1944, \$50,000, payable from the funds held by the
12 United States in the trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed
13 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

14 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

15 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount
16 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including
17 the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency
18 Appropriation Act, 1943, and including \$5,000 additional
19 for stationery and \$35,000 additional for printing and bind-
20 ing, \$200,000.

21 Procurement accounting: The provisos under the head,
22 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", in the Treas-
23 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Treasury
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, requiring that pay-
25 ments to the general supply fund be made on the books of

1 the Treasury Department by transfer and counter warrants,
2 are hereby amended to authorize such payments covering
3 transactions between the Procurement Division and field
4 offices of other Government agencies whose detailed ap-
5 propriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than
6 within the District of Columbia, to be made on the basis of
7 itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement
8 Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the
9 disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby
10 authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification
11 of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific
12 statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in con-
13 formity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed
14 by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certifica-
15 tion of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall
16 be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certi-
17 fication as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary,
18 the responsibility of the authorized certifying officer, under
19 the Act of December 29, 1941, as amended, to be limited
20 to the availability of the funds to be charged.

21 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

22 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

23 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers
24 and harbors, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
2 Act, 1944, \$4,250,000, to be available until expended.

3 Flood control, general (emergency fund) : For the re-
4 pair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-
5 control works which have been threatened or destroyed by
6 the recent floods, and for other purposes, in accordance with
7 the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
8 emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent
9 floods, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1944,
10 \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
13 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
14 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
15 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
16 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
17 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
18 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise inci-
19 dent to activities, of the War Department or of the Army",
20 approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set
21 forth in House Document Numbered 604, Seventy-eighth
22 Congress, \$64,456.76: *Provided*, That the amount specified
23 for the claim of Paul L. Kapp and Arvilla V. Kapp, item 4
24 on page 5 of such document, is changed from "\$2,009.33"
25 to "\$1,455.83".

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 611, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services,
\$63.75;

Office of Censorship, \$52.86;

Office of Strategic Services, \$107.95;

Independent establishments:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
\$69.75;

Selective Service System, \$150.77;

Veterans' Administration, \$349.55;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,386.04;

1 Federal Works Agency, \$75.72;

2 Department of Agriculture, \$362.25;

3 War Food Administration, \$609.70;

4 Department of Commerce, \$21.35;

5 Department of the Interior, \$925.20;

6 Department of Justice, \$1,863.38;

7 Navy Department, \$21,765.10;

8 Post Office Department, \$502.92;

9 Treasury Department, \$101.82;

10 In all, \$28,408.11.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

12 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
13 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
14 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
15 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
16 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
17 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
18 been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House
19 Document Numbered 600, under the following agencies:

20 Independent establishments:

21 Veterans' Administration, \$52.80;

22 Federal Works Agency:

23 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

24 Work Projects Administration, \$6,339.79;

25 Department of Agriculture, \$4,912.50;

1 Treasury Department, \$372.10;

2 War Department, \$9,088;

3 In all, \$22,765.19, together with such additional sum
4 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
5 in such judgments or as provided by law.

6 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
7 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
8 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
9 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
10 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
11 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
12 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
13 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 601 under the War
15 Department, \$6,000.

16 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
17 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have ex-
18 pired except such as have become final and conclusive
19 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal
20 or otherwise.

21 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
22 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
23 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
24 Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 609, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent establishments:

Veterans' Administration, \$2,248.81;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$5,670.65;

Navy Department, \$5,100.40;

Treasury Department, \$17,576.27;

War Department, \$1,043.34;

In all, \$31,639.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to

1 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the
2 Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
3 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the serv-
4 ice of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise
5 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
6 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
7 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 610, Sev-
8 enty-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

9 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
10 ment Printing Office, \$463.

11 **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United
12 States courts, \$409.32.

13 For contingent expenses, administrative office, United
14 States courts, \$8.88.

15 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$75.

16 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners.
17 United States courts, \$25.

18 For probation system, United States courts, 78 cents.

19 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Power Commission.
20 \$8.52.

21 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
22 Commission, \$407.64.

23 For Federal Trade Commission, \$8.95.

24 For regulating accounts, Interstate Commerce Commis-
25 sion, 26 cents.

1 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$47.50.

2 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
3 20 cents.

4 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
5 istration, \$12,909.95.

6 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
7 tion, \$8.51.

8 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.27.

9 For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Edu-
10 cation, \$102.22.

11 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
12 lic Health Service, \$591.10.

13 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
14 Health Service, \$1.45.

15 For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
16 Service, \$16.61.

17 For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,
18 \$30.13.

19 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings
20 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Adminis-
21 tration, \$8.40.

22 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
23 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-
24 tion, \$8,132.76.

- 1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Public Build-
2 ings Administration, \$1.83.
- 3 For Army and Navy pensions, \$68.67.
- 4 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
5 \$77.47.
- 6 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$240.17.
- 7 **Department of Agriculture:** For special research fund,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$416.
- 9 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
10 to Agriculture, Act of March 31, 1933), \$9.33.
- 11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
12 \$200.08.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
14 \$1.57.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
16 \$1,503.06.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$12.50.
- 18 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
19 of navigable streams, \$632.65.
- 20 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
21 Chemistry and Engineering, \$5.92.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
23 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.
- 24 For control of emergency outbreaks and insect pests
25 and plant diseases, \$506.13.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$8,035.21.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
5 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$374.09.

6 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
7 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.49.

8 For Administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
9 of Agriculture, \$157.54.

10 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
11 Department of Agriculture, \$7,344.24.

12 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
13 culture, \$122.74.

14 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
15 partment of Agriculture, \$24.65.

16 For local administration, section 388, Agricultural Ad-
17 justment Act of 1938, Department of Agriculture, \$13.59.

18 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
19 Department of Agriculture, \$393.96.

20 For enforcement of the Insecticide Act, Department of
21 Agriculture, \$3.06.

22 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
23 Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$25.86.

24 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
25 areas, emergency relief, \$77.52.

1 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corpo-
 2 ration, Department of Agriculture, \$8.

3 For loans, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture
 4 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation),
 5 \$8.40.

6 For rural rehabilitation loan, Department of Agriculture
 7 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$150.

8 **Department of Commerce:** For salaries and expenses,
 9 Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$19,655.69.

10 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
 11 nautics Authority, \$1.70.

12 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
 13 Civil Aeronautics, \$908.17.

14 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
 15 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2,354.26.

16 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
 17 Civil Aeronautics, \$1,003.66.

18 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
 19 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$21.96.

20 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
 21 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$278.56.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$112.96.

23 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
 24 ment of Commerce, 90 cents.

1 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
2 nautics Authority, \$3.

3 For general administration, Office of Administrator of
4 Civil Aeronautics, \$200.83.

5 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
6 Bureau of Standards, \$2.30.

7 **Department of the Interior:** For Geological Survey,
8 \$2.38.

9 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
10 \$44.95.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
12 Department of the Interior, \$3.50.

13 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
14 Service, \$13.50.

15 For National Park Service, \$34.07.

16 For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and
17 Wildlife Service, \$3.50.

18 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
19 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$1.02.

20 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
21 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$18.11.

22 For surveying the public lands, \$3,857.74.

23 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
24 ice, 54 cents.

- 1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
2 property, \$406.
- 3 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
4 \$455.89.
- 5 For conservation of health among Indians, \$32.55.
- 6 For Indian school support, \$134.46.
- 7 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians), \$246.74.
- 9 For industry among Indians, \$24.13.
- 10 For education of natives of Alaska, \$52.37.
- 11 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses,
12 Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$42.04.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion (national defense), \$4.99.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
16 of Justice, \$1,101.02.
- 17 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
18 ment of Justice, \$200.36.
- 19 For salaries, Field Service, Immigration and Naturaliza-
20 tion Service, \$32.16.
- 21 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
22 Service, \$10.55.
- 23 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
24 forth, Department of Justice, \$17.65.
- 25 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.37.

1 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
2 \$1,818.89.

3 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$68.91.

4 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$10.21.

5 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
6 fer to Justice) , \$36.35.

7 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$4.66.

8 For support of United States prisoners, \$23.40.

9 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
10 Department of Justice, \$141.84.

11 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
12 Department of Justice, 92 cents.

13 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, De-
14 partment of Labor, \$105.82.

15 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
16 \$348.98.

17 For Naval Reserve, \$6,152.68.

18 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$7.28.

19 For engineering, Navy, \$39,271.08.

20 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$1,327,990.26.

21 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$604,062.26.

22 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$23,-
23 033.72.

24 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
25 \$3,493.66.

- 1 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10.97.
- 2 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
3 foreign currencies (Navy), \$50.
- 4 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$6,-
5 571.29.
- 6 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$489.10.
- 7 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,-
8 059.33.
- 9 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$575.45.
- 10 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
11 \$995.54.
- 12 For aviation, Navy, \$2,753,997.82.
- 13 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$19,113.66.
- 14 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.24.
- 15 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$9,943.92.
- 16 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
17 **postal revenues):** For city delivery service, \$139.87.
- 18 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$300.20.
- 19 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,
20 Post Office Department, \$151.73.
- 21 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$13.55.
- 22 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
23 Department, \$4.40.
- 24 For special-delivery fees, \$80.20.
- 25 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$15.68.

- 1 For vehicle service, \$2.16.
- 2 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
- 3 of inter-American cultural relations, \$74.92.
- 4 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$8.32.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$3.35.
- 6 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-
- 7 ice, \$93.75.
- 8 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$28.34.
- 9 **Treasury Department:** For salaries and expenses,
- 10 Bureau of Narcotics, \$144.36.
- 11 For collecting the internal revenue, \$154.12.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, branch of supply, Procure-
- 13 ment Division, \$11.74.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
- 15 Printing, \$39,250.
- 16 For stationary, Treasury Department, \$10.99.
- 17 **War Department:** For educational orders, production
- 18 of munitions, War Department, \$339,701.11.
- 19 For pay of the Army, \$560.37.
- 20 For travel of the Army, \$11.16.
- 21 For subsistence of the Army, \$4.12.
- 22 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$2.89.
- 23 For clothing and equipage, \$26.52.
- 24 For Army transportation, \$84.63.
- 25 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.

1 For Army medical library and museum building, design
2 and specifications, \$296.25.

3 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$221,554.35.

4 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
5 \$2,956.11.

6 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
7 June 19, 1934), \$5.29.

8 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
9 June 22, 1936), \$15.

10 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$9.17.

11 **District of Columbia:** For Freedmen's Hospital, Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, \$48.

13 For general expenses, public parks, District of Colum-
14 bia, \$3.10.

15 For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia,
16 \$102.16.

17 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$5,480,286.09,
18 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
19 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
20 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
21 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

22 SEC. 205. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-
23 eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the
24 United States District Court for the Western District of
25 Washington against a collector of customs, where a certificate

1 of probable cause has been issued as provided for under
2 section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and
3 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Docu-
4 ment Numbered 605, under the Department of Commerce,
5 \$1,323.02.

6 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
8 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
9 service of the United States mustered into service for the
10 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
11 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
12 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
13 Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which
14 have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under
15 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec.
16 266), under the War Department in House Document
17 Numbered 606, \$846.52.

18 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the pur-
24 poses hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
25 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-

1 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
4 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
5 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
6 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
7 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
8 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
9 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
10 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
11 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
12 tion for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945
14 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-
15 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal
16 Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-
18 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",
19 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-
20 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,
21 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be
22 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes
23 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of ap-
24 propriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated

1 Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the
2 appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

3 SEC. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the
4 Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations
5 and contract authorizations granted for the national defense,
6 war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for
7 the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress,
8 when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list
9 showing the condition of the balances of each of such appro-
10 priations and contract authorizations together with his recom-
11 mendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions
12 thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes
13 for which they were granted.

14 SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second Defi-
15 ciency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

JUNE 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

provided continues to hold such position it shall be classified in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming for the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That concludes the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 4861 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. GLASS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BILBO, Mr. NYE, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. BURTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION TO FILE REPORT ON DEFICIENCY BILL—STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. WAGNER obtained the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me for a moment in order that I may make a unanimous-consent request to report a bill?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to file the report on the second deficiency appropriation bill, if the committee finishes it this afternoon, so that it may be considered by the Senate tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee what is the status of any unfinished appropriation bills at this time, either in conference or in the committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Interior Department appropriation bill and the war civil functions bill have both been sent to the President today. It may be possible to get the Agricultural Department appropriation bill through today, and there is a possibility that the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill may be finally disposed of today. The other appropriation bills are getting along very well. The District of Columbia appropriation bill, as the Senator knows, passed the Senate awhile ago. With respect to the war agencies bill, we have had a conference on that, but it has not as yet been concluded. The Labor and Federal Security Agency appropriation bill is now in conference. The Military Establishment appropriation bill has gone to conference, the conferees having been

appointed. We hope to be able to report the second deficiency appropriation bill this afternoon, but hardly in time before adjournment or recess, and so I have asked permission to file the report later today. That is the situation with the appropriation bills.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator. Does that reveal the likelihood that all the appropriation bills will be finally disposed of by Friday?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not so sure about Friday, but unless something untoward happens, I am very hopeful that we can get them through this week.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on Senate bill 1764, extending the Price Control and Stabilization Acts. Pursuant to the order entered yesterday, I submitted the report later in the day, and it is printed in yesterday's House proceedings at page 6372.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I desire to explain as briefly as I can the amendments which have been under consideration, and which now are contained in the report. All Senators are aware of the fact that the stabilization extension bill, which I am reporting from conference on behalf of the managers on the part of the Senate, is the product of extended yet intensive consideration. To the protracted hearings and executive sessions of the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses, and to the many days of debate on the floor of the House and Senate, have now been added 4 long days of deliberation by the conference committee.

The committee was confronted with the task of passing on a total of more than 40 amendments divided between the 2 bills. Very few of these were identical, most of them were important, and all of them presented technical difficulties requiring careful treatment. The House bill included the greater number of amendments, but quite a few of these gave rise to no points of controversy between the Houses or from the standpoint of the executive agencies concerned. For the most part, the work of the committee resolved itself into the business of finding the best possible solution to problems which both Houses had recognized. In this task, amendments, which directly or indirectly, would have permitted inflationary increases in rents or prices were eliminated or drastically revised. Other amendments which would have paralyzed the Price Administrator's

power to enforce his regulations were similarly treated. The resulting changes were numerous, and will, I fear, make this report a long one.

The end product of a give-and-take process always leaves some people disappointed. Some Senators will, I know, be dissatisfied as to certain provisions we have changed, and other Senators will be dissatisfied with other actions. But when allowance is made for such disappointments, I hope the Senate will agree that the bill as reported is an effective measure to protect the earnings and the savings of the American people from the menace of inflation, and that it is, at the same time, a satisfactory answer to justifiable criticisms of the existing law.

Before turning to the specific provisions of the conference agreement, I should explain that the order in which they will be discussed will follow that of the bill. First, the amendments to the Emergency Price Control Act will be considered, and then the amendments to the Stabilization Act. Some of the most controversial of the matters dealt with relate to provisions of the latter act.

With respect to the termination of the two measures, the conference committee adopted the provision in the House bill fixing the terminal dates at June 30, 1945.

SECTION 2

The Senate bill had made no amendments to section 2 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act, the basic source of authority to establish maximum prices. The conference committee has adopted three of the amendments contained in the House bill. The first of these forbids the Price Administrator from requiring the determination of costs otherwise than in accordance with established accounting methods. This amendment was agreed to because, while imposing a salutary limitation on the Administrator's discretion by denying him authority to prescribe the use of accounting methods conflicting with those methods generally established in the accounting profession, the provision does not restrict the Administrator's discretion in establishing maximum prices or in prescribing the factors to be used in calculating maximum prices.

Section 2 (a) has contained provisions requiring that the Administrator consult with representative members of the industries subject to regulation and with industry advisory committees established in such industries. The conference agreement includes two House provisions making explicit the Administrator's duty to give consideration to the recommendations of the industry members and industry advisory committees with whom he consults.

The basic provision authorizing the establishment of maximum rents contained in section 2 (b) was altered by a single clarifying amendment contained in the House bill. This amendment requires that the Administrator, in making general adjustments in the maximum rents in a particular defense rental area, shall give consideration to the general increases in property taxes and operating costs

which have taken place in that particular area, and not those occurring elsewhere.

The Senate conferees have accepted with minor modifications an amendment to section 2 (c) contained in the House bill, which directs the Administrator to provide by regulation for making individual adjustments in maximum rents in those classes of cases where, due to peculiar circumstances, the rent on the maximum rent date was substantially higher or lower than the rents generally prevailing in the rental area for comparable accommodations. The Senate conferees, however, declined to accept in the House bill an individual adjustment provision which would have opened the door to a flood of applications based on cost increases, and which would have been administratively unworkable and inflationary in effect. In place of this provision a substitute was devised which requires the Administrator to provide by regulation for individual adjustments in classes of cases in which a substantial hardship has resulted since the maximum rent date from substantial and unavoidable increases in taxes and costs. This will permit the Administrator to restrict, by appropriate adjustment provisions, the granting of relief to those cases which are clearly deserving.

A further change has been made in the text of section 2 (b) which makes explicit the duty existing by implication under the present law to release areas from rent control where the need for such control no longer exists. The provision makes mandatory the abolition of control in any defense rental area or portion thereof specified by the Administrator when conditions in such area are found to make rent control unnecessary in order to eliminate abnormal increases in rents and to prevent profiteering and speculative practices resulting from abnormal market conditions caused by congestion. The standards specified for decontrol are in harmony with those specified for the imposition of control, and the amendment also includes a provision authorizing the reestablishment of rent control in decontrolled areas in accordance with those standards.

The differing views with respect to the handling of the subsidy problem which were embodied in the Senate and House bills have been resolved by the adoption of the restrictions contained in both bills. The House bill had forbidden any additional commodity intended to be used as human food from being defined as a strategic or critical material with the result that no new food product may be added to those now being subsidized under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. This provision does not affect existing R. F. C. subsidies nor does it curtail subsidies granted by the Commodity Credit Corporation. As it will be recalled, the Senate bill forbids all subsidy payments after June 30, 1945, unless the money required therefor has been appropriated by the Congress for such purpose. To facilitate the appropriation of moneys for subsidy purposes a further amendment has been adopted which expressly authorizes such appropriations.

The Senate conferees refused to accept the House amendment to section 2 (h) which would have denied to the Administrator the authority to compel changes in business practices in those cases in which such practices were being used as means of circumventing or evading price regulations and where evasion could not be prevented without changing such practices.

The conference agreement does amend section 2 (h) to require the Administrator to make an affirmative finding of the necessity to compel changes in business practices in order to prevent circumvention or evasion.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. Does the Senator wish to ask a question?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. WAGNER. I suggest that if I may be allowed to continue I may answer the question which the Senator has in mind. I would prefer to continue with my statement relative to the different amendments. Then I shall be delighted to yield to the Senator, and to the best of my ability, answer any question that he may wish to ask.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WAGNER. The conferees have adopted an amendment to section 2 (i). This amendment forbids the establishment of a maximum price for any fishery commodity below its average price in 1942. The base year had previously been 1941. The 1942 base is in line with the current pricing practice of the Office of Price Administration.

The House bill contained a paragraph forbidding the continued use in O. P. A. price regulations of the so-called highest price line limitation. The objections to this provision, which was designed to discourage shifts from lower- to higher-priced lines of goods, had come almost exclusively from retail stores, although the limitation had been applied to other distributors and to producers. The amendment, as embodied in the conference agreement, applies the prohibition only to retail sellers and thereby permits the Administrator to continue to use this method of maintaining the supply of low-priced merchandise at levels where its employment can be both effective for price control and acceptable to business.

A House amendment requiring 15 days' notice in advance of planting before any maximum price is established or lowered on any agricultural commodity, was agreed to after some revision to limit its application to crops planted annually or seasonally, and some revision relating to the manner in which the notice is to be given. This provision will become effective as to 1944 crops in major producing areas in which the normal planting season occurs after July 31, 1944.

The House conferees accepted an amendment in the Senate bill forbidding the imposition of conditions to the payment of subsidies or to purchase agreements relating to agricultural commodities, to the allocation of materials or facilities, or to the fixing of production

or selling quotas for such commodities, if the conditions or penalties are not authorized by the acts (or regulations issued thereunder) applicable to such payments, contracts, allocations, or quotas. Appropriate provision is also made for the judicial review of orders violating this prohibition.

In view of the number of amendments in the House bill which were agreed to by the Senate conferees, it may not be inappropriate to remark that, in addition to insisting upon the revision of a number of the House provisions which were accepted, the Senate conferees declined to accept a number of amendments to section 2 contained in the House bill, among them being provisions exempting judicial sales and watermelons from price control. The House conferees also receded from an amendment which would have compelled the granting of individual adjustments for the correction of gross inequities.

The bill reenacts without change section 2 (j) of the present act, which was added to the act by the Commodity Credit Corporation Act of 1943. This will leave in effect the established construction of that subsection which is that the Price Administrator is authorized to make use of standards of specifications, in establishing maximum prices, in three situations and in those situations only: First, where the standards or specifications have been in general use in the trade or industry affected; second, where they have been promulgated and their use lawfully required by another Government agency; and third, when the Administrator finds that there is no practicable alternative for securing effective price control of the commodity involved. A denial of authority to use standards or specifications in any one of those three situations would seriously impair the price-control program. I make this statement as chairman of the Senate conferees because there is a statement in the report of the House managers which might be understood as being to the contrary, and I want to make clear the understanding of the Senate conferees.

SECTION 3

Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act contains special provisions relating to the establishment of maximum prices for agricultural commodities.

Both the Senate and the House bills had contained provisions requiring appropriate price action to be taken by the Administrator where any fresh fruits or vegetable sustained substantial reductions in yield, unusual increases in production costs, or other unusual factors resulting from hazards occurring in connection with the production and marketing of the commodity. The Senate conferees agreed to the House amendment.

SECTION 201. ADMINISTRATION

The House conferees accepted a Senate amendment to section 201 authorizing the purchase of commodities for information or evidence as to violations of price, rent, and rationing regulations, a provision removing what had long proved a handicap to effective enforcement.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 21 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5040]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$232, 483, 058. 92
Increase by Senate.....	13, 245, 933. 66

Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	245, 728, 992. 58
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The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1945, the necessary amount to increase to \$4,100 per annum, beginning July 1, 1944, and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, the clerkship in his office, at \$3,600 per annum provided for in the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide
supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June
30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

Senate:

For payment of pages-----	\$15, 456. 00
Reporting Senate proceedings-----	2, 494. 83
Total, Senate-----	17, 950. 83

Committee on Federal Expenditures:

Salaries and expenses-----	10, 000. 00
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Library of Congress:

Books for the adult blind-----	130, 000. 00
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Office of Price Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----	4, 502, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the amount of \$25,000 for the purchase of evidence allowed by the House be increased to \$100,000.

It is also recommended that the proviso relative to the ban on grade pricing be amended to read as follows:

: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of ~~a commodity~~ *processed fruits and vegetables* which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

Civil Service Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	2, 680, 000. 00
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Additional funds are required because of the additional duties and responsibilities which will be placed upon the Civil Service Commission by the passage of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 providing for the granting of preference in employment in the Federal service to honorably discharged veterans, their widows and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified for such employment.

Panama Canal construction annuity fund-----	1, 500, 000. 00
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Additional funds are required for the payment of annuities in the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 authorized under Public Law 319 in recognition of the services of civilian officers and employees, citizens of the United States engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal and for the administration of this law during the fiscal year 1945.

Total, Civil Service Commission-----	4, 180, 000. 00
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Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration:

Damage claims-----	14, 701. 69
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Veterans' Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, shall be available for not to exceed \$1,660,440 for traveling expenses.

The proposed provision is necessary to meet the increased requirements for travel of veterans of the present war in connection with examinations required for expediting their claims for pensions and vocational rehabilitation. It increases by \$75,000 the present limitation on travel of \$1,585,440 established in section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944.

Department of Commerce:

Office of administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

Establishing of air navigation facilities----- \$1, 108, 000. 00

Navy Department:

Office of the Secretary:

Collision of naval vessels----- 11, 836. 76

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

Medical Department:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Medical Department: The appropriation "Medical Department," for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the manufacture or production of products by patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of such items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

The proposed amendment grants authority to the Bureau of Medicine to turn over to the patients who make them the occupational-therapy products produced as a result of the rehabilitation program. Certain articles that can be used in the hospitals such as ash trays, chairs, mats, etc., would be taken up in the stores account and put into general use. Numerous other articles, however, would be produced which could not be used in the hospitals, and the Bureau believes that the patients who make them should be allowed to retain them. The Bureau is of the opinion that such products should be considered to be Government property only when manufactured or produced specifically for the Government.

The Bureau states that about 90 percent of the value of the finished articles is represented by the man's labor and about 10 percent by the raw materials. These raw materials are fur-

Navy Department—Continued.

nished from the appropriation "Medical Department" and are considered as in the same category as drugs used in the treatment and rehabilitation of the patient.

Printing and binding:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department", contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, shall not apply to technical and instructional printing and publications.

Coast Guard:

Damage claims-----	\$82. 50
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Total, Navy Department-----	11, 919. 26
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Post Office Department:

Office of chief inspector:

Salaries of inspectors-----	12, 500. 00
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Office of First Assistant Postmaster General:

Compensation of postmasters-----	311, 000. 00
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Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

Operating force, public buildings-----	136, 800. 00
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Public Law 334, approved June 12, 1944, makes provision for a 48-hour workweek for postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and for post-office inspectors, and provides for additional compensation for the additional 8 hours. It further provides that for Saturday service, if the exigencies of the service require it, employees of the Custodial Service, except charwomen and charmen and those working part time, may be paid overtime in lieu of compensatory time. These appropriations are necessary so as to enable the Post Office Department to comply with the provisions of the public law cited.

Total, Post Office Department-----	460, 300. 00
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War Department:

Rivers and harbors:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The appropriations for rivers and harbors shall be available for the improvement, in the interest of national defense and subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Florida, between its mouth and Inglis.

The existing Federal project for the Withlacoochee River, Fla., provides for securing and maintaining a channel 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep at mean low water from that depth in the Gulf of Mexico to

War Department—Continued.

Port Inglis, at the mouth of the river, by dredging and rock excavation, and for removing snags, overhanging trees and loose rock, and cutting through shoals in the upper river, with a view to making a draft of 2 feet available above Port Inglis for about one-half the year as far as Pembertons Ferry, 85 miles above the mouth.

Submerged rock ledges at 5 sharp bends between the mouth and Inglis now restrict navigation, and it is reported that tugs and barges have been placed out of commission on account of damage suffered by striking the ledges.

The Office of Defense Transportation has stated to the War Department that it is its opinion that, from a transportation standpoint, the improvement of the channel by the removal of these ledges should be deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war.

The War Production Board has stated that the Office of War Utilities regards the improvement in transportation facilities essential for the maintenance of adequate power supply in Florida, and that the Board therefore recommends that the War Department undertake the improvement as an essential war measure.

The War Department advises that the channel improvement considered necessary would cost about \$25,000.

Damage claims.....	\$112, 218. 50
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Conscientious objectors:

The committee recommend that the following new section be added to the bill:

Section 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, the Director of Selective Service is authorized to provide for the assignment of men classified IV-E to such medical and relief projects, outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, as the Director of Selective Service and the appropriate governmental authority having jurisdiction in such an area may approve.

Judgments and authorized claims:

Property-damage claims.....	7, 950. 82
Judgments, United States courts.....	5, 887. 94
Judgments, Court of Claims.....	1, 815, 439. 70
Audited claims.....	869, 501. 97
Judgments against collectors of customs.....	62. 95

Total judgments and authorized claims.....	2, 698, 843. 38
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Total increase.....	13, 245, 933. 66
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	245, 728, 992. 58
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Calendar No. 1046

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5040

[Report No. 1028]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 21 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year end-
6 ing June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide
7 supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June
8 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

1 **TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS**

2 **LEGISLATIVE**

3 **SENATE**

4 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
 5 *the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of*
 6 *the Senate, fiscal year 1945, the necessary amount to increase*
 7 *to \$4,100 per annum, beginning July 1, 1944, and so long*
 8 *as the position is held by the present incumbent, the clerkship*
 9 *in his office, at \$3,600 per annum provided for in the Legis-*
 10 *lative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal*
 11 *year 1945.*

12 *For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate*
 13 *Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period July 1, 1944,*
 14 *to December 31, 1944, both dates inclusive, \$15,456.*

15 *Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount*
 16 *for reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, fiscal*
 17 *year 1944, \$2,494.83.*

18 **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

19 For payment to the children of James A. O'Leary,
 20 late a Representative from the State of New York, in equal
 21 parts to each, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant
 22 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

23 Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
 24 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of

1 the House, from July 1 to December 31, 1944, both inclu-
2 sive, at \$4 per day each, fiscal year 1945, \$34,592.

3 Contingent expenses of the House: For an additional
4 amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees
5 other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1944,
6 \$3,500.

7 For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone
8 service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944,
9 \$25,000.

10 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
11 of \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resi-
12 dent Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session
13 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, \$219,000, to remain avail-
14 able until June 30, 1945.

15 Contested-election expenses: For payment of expenses
16 incurred in the contested-election case of Moreland versus
17 Schuetz, as audited and recommended by the Committee
18 on Elections Numbered 3, and in the case of Schafer versus
19 Wasielewski, as audited and recommended by the Com-
20 mittee on Elections Numbered 1, namely:

21 To James C. Moreland, contestant, \$2,000;

22 To John C. Schafer, contestant, \$1,997.47;

23 To Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, contestee, \$2,000;

24 To Urban A. Lavery, \$1,750; and to Arthur G. Mur-

1 ray, \$250; in all, \$2,000, on account of expenses incurred
2 by Leonard W. Schuetz, contestee, deceased;

3 In all, \$7,997.47, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the
4 House of Representatives.

5 Committee employees: The provision in the Legislative
6 Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, for employees of the
7 Committee on Appropriations, reading as follows: "Appro-
8 priations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as
9 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant
10 clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,500 additional so long as the posi-
11 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$3,900
12 and \$1,100 additional so long as the position is held by
13 the present incumbent; two assistant clerks at \$3,900 each
14 and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions
15 are held by the present respective incumbents; assistant
16 clerk, \$3,900; additional clerical assistants at rates to be
17 fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
18 \$19,260; messenger, \$1,680;" is hereby amended, effective
19 July 1, 1944, to read: "Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000;
20 assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be
21 fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the
22 Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$48,740;".

23 *COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES*

24 *For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable*
25 *the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal*

1 *Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by*
 2 *section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to*
 3 *remain available during the existence of the committee,*
 4 *\$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the*
 5 *Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on*
 6 *vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.*

7 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

8 Working capital and congressional printing and bind-
 9 ing: The limitation on the amount which may be expended
 10 for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
 11 under the appropriation "Working capital and congressional
 12 printing and binding, 1944", is hereby increased from
 13 \$400,000 to \$460,000.

14 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

15 Capitol buildings: The appropriation "Capitol building
 16 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Ap-
 17 propriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available until ex-
 18 pended to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
 19 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
 20 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,
 21 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
 22 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
 23 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity.

24 Library buildings and grounds: The appropriation
 25 "Library buildings and grounds, 1942", contained in the

1 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made
 2 available until expended to pay the amount outstanding on
 3 contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with
 4 the Mance Air Conditioning Corporation June 5, 1942,
 5 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for the
 6 installation of an air conditioning system for the recording
 7 laboratory in the Library of Congress.

8 *LIBRARY OF CONGRESS*

9 *Books for the adult blind: For an additional sum to*
 10 *enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions*
 11 *of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult*
 12 *blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as*
 13 *amended, fiscal year 1945, \$130,000, no part of which shall*
 14 *be available for payments for personal services or traveling*
 15 *expenses.*

16 *THE JUDICIARY*

17 *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE*

18 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
 19 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 20 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,
 21 1944, \$133,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 23 year 1945, for miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries),
 24 including the objects specified under this head in the Judici-
 25 ary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$30,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available after June 30, 1944, for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-eighth or the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The appropriation "Foreign war relief", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization, including salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to the Director at \$9,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed \$10,000) of persons or organizations by

1 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Re-
2 vised Statutes, or civil-service and classification laws;
3 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$6,000); and printing
4 and binding (not to exceed \$2,000); fiscal year 1945,
5 \$100,000.

6 The general provisions under the caption "Executive
7 Office of the President—Office for Emergency Manage-
8 ment", contained in the National War Agency Appropri-
9 ation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies
10 of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein
11 and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all
12 agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to
13 the Office of Economic Stabilization.

14 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
16 Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions
17 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by
18 the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and
19 the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236),
20 as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50
21 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing
22 such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which
23 may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administra-
24 tion, including expenses of in-service training of employees,
25 including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not

1 to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to
 2 exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons
 3 or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
 4 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classi-
 5 fication laws; contract stenographic reporting services with-
 6 out regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and
 7 binding (not to exceed \$1,635,800, which limitation shall
 8 not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations,
 9 and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodi-
 10 ties) ; not to exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$100,000 for test purchases of
 11 commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement
 12 purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to
 13 purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator
 14 in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; travel-
 15 ing expenses (not to exceed \$7,250,000), including reim-
 16 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees
 17 for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately
 18 owned automobile within the limits of their official stations,
 19 and expenses of appointees from point of induction in con-
 20 tinental United States to their first post of duty in the Terri-
 21 tories and return; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 22 vehicles; fiscal year 1945, ~~\$177,750,000~~ \$182,252,000:
 23 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
 24 for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other

1 employee of the United States who shall divulge or make
2 known in any manner whatever to any person the operations,
3 style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer
4 visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the
5 amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures,
6 or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any ques-
7 tionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested
8 to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to
9 permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy
10 thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars
11 thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as pro-
12 vided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in
13 any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any
14 questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof
15 or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of
16 doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return,
17 or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provi-
18 sions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publi-
19 cation or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other docu-
20 ments of like general character wherein individual statistics
21 or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or
22 indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the
23 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United
24 States Maritime Commission, such data and information as
25 may be requested by them for use in the performance of their

1 official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
2 priation shall be available for making any subsidy payments:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
4 used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agri-
5 cultural commodity or any commodity processed or manu-
6 factured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural
7 commodity, including milk and its products and livestock,
8 unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has deter-
9 mined and published for such agricultural commodity the
10 prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price
11 Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered
12 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a
13 comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secre-
14 tary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined
15 and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed
16 by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary
17 of Agriculture has determined after investigation and pro-
18 claimed that the maximum price or prices so established on
19 any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its
20 product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such
21 agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section
22 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such
23 maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the
24 provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved
25 October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any

1 employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized
2 and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the
3 head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person
4 an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is
5 required in connection with the performance of the functions
6 or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part
7 of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for
8 the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who
9 directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price,
10 or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
11 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
12 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
13 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator
14 or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering,
15 adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum
16 prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compli-
17 ance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
18 appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or
19 expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
20 kinds, classes, or types of a ~~commodity~~ *processed fruits and*
21 *vegetables* which are described in terms of specifications or
22 standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior
23 to such order, in general use.

24 Those general provisions in the National War Agency
25 Appropriation Act, 1945, applicable to all agencies in such

1 Act, are hereby made applicable to the same extent, except
2 as otherwise provided, to the appropriation for the Office
3 of Price Administration.

4 The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration
5 for the fiscal year 1944 shall be construed as having been
6 available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
7 vehicles.

8 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

9 The limitation upon the amount that may be expended
10 for travel expenses during the fiscal year 1944 is increased
11 from \$360,000 to \$378,000.

12 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

13 AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SAL-
14 VAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN
15 WAR AREAS

16 For all expenses necessary for the American Commis-
17 sion for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic
18 Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as
19 described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved
20 by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including
21 the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship,
22 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
23 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organi-
24 zations by contract or otherwise without regard to the
25 civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the

1 Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including actual trans-
 2 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed
 3 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of members of the
 4 Commission or persons serving while away from their
 5 homes in an advisory capacity without compensation from
 6 the United States; expenses of attendance at meetings of
 7 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;
 8 purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
 9 and printing and binding; fiscal year 1945, \$40,000.

10 *CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION*

11 *For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,*
 12 *Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the*
 13 *objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices*
 14 *Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,680,000, which amount, to-*
 15 *gether with the appropriation to which added, shall be avail-*
 16 *able for all expenses necessary for administering the Veterans'*
 17 *Preference Act of 1944 and the Panama Canal construction*
 18 *annuity fund (Act of May 29, 1944, Public Law 319).*

19 *Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For pay-*
 20 *ment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944*
 21 *(Public Law 319), fiscal year 1945, \$1,500,000, to be im-*
 22 *mediately available.*

23 *FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY*

24 *Freedmen's Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 25 *year 1944, for officers and employees and compensation for*

1 all other professional and other services as provided in the
2 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,000.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Public Works Administration liquidation: Not to exceed
6 \$9,000,000 of the funds heretofore made available to the
7 Public Works Administration which remain unobligated on
8 June 30, 1944, is hereby made available until June 30, 1945,
9 to the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of pro-
10 viding for the completion of projects heretofore undertaken
11 by said Administration, the protection of the financial inter-
12 ests of the United States in such projects, and the liquida-
13 tion of obligations of the United States incurred in the
14 exercise of the powers granted to said Administration, and
15 the Administrator is authorized to continue to perform all
16 functions of the Public Works Administration necessary to
17 the accomplishment of such purposes, of which amount not
18 exceeding \$100,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1945
19 for administrative expenses in performing said functions.

20 In addition to the amount above provided, such amount
21 of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made
22 available to said Administration as shall be required to liqui-
23 date obligations under the Federal Works Agency and under
24 allocations heretofore made to other Federal agencies and out-
25 standing on June 30, 1944, shall be continued available until

1 June 30, 1945, and said amounts (except those allocated to
2 other Federal agencies and the Public Roads Administration)
3 shall be accounted for as one fund and all existing provisions
4 of law relating to the availability of funds necessary in carry-
5 ing out said functions are hereby continued and made appli-
6 cable thereto, notwithstanding any existing time limitations
7 heretofore established by the Congress: *Provided*, That all
8 unobligated receipts from the sale of bonds shall be covered
9 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*,
10 That all balances in appropriation accounts of the Public
11 Works Administration on June 30, 1944, the availability
12 of which is not hereby continued, together with such other
13 balances as the Administrator may from time to time there-
14 after determine to be no longer required to meet obligations,
15 shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, and
16 refunds, repayments, and recoveries applicable thereto shall
17 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That all furniture, equipment, supplies, and
19 money heretofore delivered, transferred, or allotted by the
20 Public Works Administration to other Federal agencies or
21 departments shall be accounted for by such agencies or
22 departments.

23 Emergency relief liquidation: The "Emergency relief
24 liquidation fund" established by section 501 (b) of the Third

1 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as
2 supplemented, is hereby made available for the payment, in
3 accordance with said section 501, of claims arising under the
4 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942:
5 *Provided*, That claims certified for payment by the Comp-
6 troller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emer-
7 gency relief liquidation fund", shall be paid without regard
8 to project allocations.

9 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

10 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
11 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for sal-
12 aries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia and adjacent area, fiscal year 1944, includ-
14 ing the objects specified under this head in the Independent
15 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$600,000.

16 Acquisition of property: For the acquisition of the site
17 of the Baltimore parcel-post station located in the city of
18 Baltimore, Maryland, together with a building located
19 thereon, and for the acquisition of an extension to said site,
20 \$830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may accept
22 title to the land subject to the reservation by the grantor
23 of the use of the subsurface for railway purposes, including
24 necessary light and air.

1 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

2 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
3 to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense
4 Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by
5 the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),
6 as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 212*, and
7 *House Document Numbered 603*, Seventy-eighth Congress,
8 ~~\$85,862.49~~ \$100,564.18.

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

10 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park
11 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
12 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
13 the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act
14 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal serv-
15 ices; technical services at rates of pay not to exceed those
16 usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to
17 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of
18 options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
19 and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehi-
20 cles, \$740,000, to be immediately available and to remain
21 available until expended.

22 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

23 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
24 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
25 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), for temporary housing only,

1 and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolu-
2 tion approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), not to
3 exceed \$7,500,000 of the unexpended balances of the ap-
4 propriations made available under the heading "Emergency
5 funds for the President, defense housing", in the Urgent
6 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, the Additional Urgent
7 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Third Sup-
8 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is
9 hereby reappropriated and made available during the con-
10 tinuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by
11 the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available
12 for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

13 Liquidation of United States Housing Corporation: For
14 an additional amount for the National Housing Agency
15 in winding up the affairs and effecting the dissolution of
16 any corporation organized in pursuance of authority con-
17 tained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), to be
18 derived from the special account "United States Housing
19 Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United
20 States, \$98,000, together with the unexpended balance of
21 the item of \$173,000 under this head in the Second De-
22 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, such total amount to be
23 available until June 30, 1945, for the same objects and
24 purposes as specified under said head in said Act.

1 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

2 *Administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary serv-*
3 *ices: The appropriation for administration, medical, hospital,*
4 *and domiciliary services for the Veterans' Administration,*
5 *fiscal year 1944, shall be available for not to exceed*
6 *\$1,660,440 for traveling expenses.*

7 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

8 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal
10 year 1944, \$4,800.

11 COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

12 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
13 year 1944, \$2,000.

14 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

15 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for carry-
16 ing out the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1942, \$1,500.

17 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

18 Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For an additional
19 amount, fiscal year 1944, for provisions and so forth, in-
20 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
21 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act 1944,
22 \$30,000.

23 Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount.
24 fiscal year 1944, for maintenance of the hospital, including

1 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
2 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,700.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 General administration, Workhouse and Reformatory,
5 District of Columbia: For additional amounts for support,
6 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
7 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under
8 this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
9 for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

10 For 1942, \$6,017.42;

11 For 1944, \$20,000.

12 National Training School for Boys: For an additional
13 amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the
14 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia under a contract made by the Board of
16 Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a rate of not
17 to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed, fiscal
18 year 1944, \$18,690.

19 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

20 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
21 \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic
22 lights, signals, and controls, under this head in the District
23 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
24 to \$37,000.

JUDGMENTS

1

2 For the payment of final judgment rendered against the
3 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-
4 bered 582, together with such further sum as may be neces-
5 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
6 annum on such judgment, as provided by law, from the date
7 the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,000.

8

AUDITED CLAIM

9 For the payment of the following claim, certified to be
10 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
11 under an appropriation the balance of which has been car-
12 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
13 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for
14 the service of the fiscal year 1941:

15 Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941:
16 Repairs to apparatus, \$56.12.

17

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

18 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
19 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
20 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
21 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
22 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
23 for which such sums are provided.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 National forest protection and management: For an
5 additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for national forest pro-
6 tection and management, including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
8 priation Act, 1945, and including expenditures authorized
9 by section 10 of the Act of March 29, 1944 (Public Law
10 273) (16 U. S. C. 471-562), \$596,000.

11 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
13 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-
14 poration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
15 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
16 priation Act, 1944, \$378,000, payable from the funds of said
17 Corporation.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 *Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-*
21 *tional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facil-*
22 *ities, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under*
23 *this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation*

1 *Act, 1945, \$1,108,000: Provided, That said amount shall be*
2 *available for the establishment of landing areas.*

3 Maintenance and Operation, air-navigation facilities:
4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance
5 and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the ob-
6 jects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
7 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$495,000.

8 There may be credited to the appropriation "Mainte-
9 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received
10 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public
11 authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the
12 present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance
13 and operation of airport traffic control towers.

14 Technical development: For an additional amount,
15 fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the
16 objects specified under this head in the Department of
17 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$38,000.

18 War Training Service: In addition to amounts which
19 may be transferred from appropriations of the War and
20 Navy Departments, not to exceed \$560,000 of the unex-
21 pended balance of the appropriation "Civilian pilot training"
22 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944,
23 is hereby made available to the Administrator of Civil Aero-
24 nautics for the fiscal year 1945 for the liquidation of the

1 activities of the War Training Service, including personal
2 services in the District of Columbia.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

5 Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices: For
6 an additional amount for salaries and commissions of registers
7 of district land offices, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 For an additional amount for maintenance, irrigation
10 system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (receipt limitation), fiscal
11 year 1943, \$1,202.18, from which sum expenditures shall
12 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
13 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-
14 tion Repeal Act, 1934 (34 Stat. 375).

15 For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska,
16 fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this
17 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945,
18 \$200,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
19 transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the
20 Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the
21 hospital building and land valued at approximately \$1,100,-
22 000, and the military stores, supplies, and equipment of
23 every character in said hospital, valued at approximately

1 \$70,000, located at Skagway, Alaska, and the War Depart-
2 ment shall inventory the property so transferred and furnish
3 the Bureau of the Budget with a statement in detail of the
4 amount and value of such property.

5 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6 Reclamation fund, special fund, Parker Dam power proj-
7 ect, Arizona-California: The limitation of \$375,000 upon
8 the amount that may be expended from power and other
9 revenues for operation and maintenance, in the Interior
10 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
11 to \$520,000.

12 Reclamation fund, special fund, Rio Grande project,
13 New Mexico-Texas: The limitation of \$50,000 upon the
14 amount that may be expended from power revenues for oper-
15 ation and maintenance of the power system, in the Interior
16 Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased
17 to \$75,000.

18 Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project:
19 The limitation of \$900,000 upon the amount which may be
20 expended from power and other revenues for operation,
21 maintenance, and replacements, and other purposes specified
22 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is
23 hereby increased to \$1,200,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$465.

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,900.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1938, \$7.20;

For 1940, \$247.68.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for travel-

1 ing expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-
2 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appropri-
3 ation Act, 1944, \$25,000.

4 Commissioners of Conciliation: For an additional amount
5 for Conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal
6 year 1936, including the objects specified under this head
7 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1936,
8 \$25.

9 For an additional amount for fees and expenses of con-
10 ciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal years
11 1937-1940, including the objects specified under this head
12 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
13 1937, \$225.

14 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
15 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
16 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, including the ob-
17 jects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an
20 additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and
21 so forth, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified
22 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
23 Act, 1943, \$81,700.

24 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
25 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
2 Acts, for the fiscal years that follows:

3 For 1943, \$2,400;

4 For 1944, \$25,000.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
7 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
8 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
9 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
10 the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
11 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
12 approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224), as fully set
13 forth in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-eighth
14 Congress, \$88.25.

15 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

16 Support of prisoners: For an additional amount for
17 support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1944, includ-
18 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
19 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$275,000.

20 NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL

21 ESTABLISHMENT

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels:
24 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
25 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act

1 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secre-
 2 tary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private
 3 property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved
 4 December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in *Senate Document*
 5 *Numbered 214, and House Document Numbered 608, Sev-*
 6 *enty-eighth Congress, \$18,726.33 \$30,563.09.*

7 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

8 For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses,
 9 Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1944, including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act,
 11 1944, and including expenses for carrying out the pro-
 12 visions of Private Law 166, approved January 28, 1944,
 13 \$750.

14 The number of officers above the rank of captain who
 15 may receive flight pay during the fiscal years 1944 and
 16 1945 is hereby increased from sixty to eighty-five.

17 BUREAU OF SHIPS

18 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: The appropriation
 19 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942", shall remain avail-
 20 able until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations
 21 incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30,
 22 1942, and for liquidating obligations incurred by agreements
 23 with the United States Maritime Commission or the War
 24 Shipping Administration for the requisitioning of small craft
 25 acquired on or before June 30, 1942.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

The appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy", for the fiscal year 1942 shall remain available until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Medical Department: The appropriation "Medical Department", for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the manufacture or production of products by patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of such items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The appropriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for expenses incident to the care and operation of schools at one naval station under the Bureau of Aeronautics for the children of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Navy.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

The appropriations "Construction and machinery" and

1 "Armor, armament, and ammunition" shall be available
2 for the acquisition and conversion or construction of not
3 exceeding one million tons of additional landing craft and
4 district craft, as authorized by Public Law 322, approved
5 May 31, 1944.

6 The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition
7 to appropriations hitherto made or authorizations provided
8 for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equip-
9 ment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private
10 plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance mate-
11 rials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding
12 \$55,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved
13 May 26, 1944.

14 COAST GUARD

15 For an additional amount for retired pay, Lighthouse
16 Service, fiscal year 1937, for payment of claim of Thomas
17 Garraty, as representative of the estate of Anne T. Garraty,
18 deceased, certified to be due by the General Accounting
19 Office, \$31.62.

20 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
21 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
22 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
23 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
24 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the opera-

tion of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 216*, and House Document Numbered 607, Seventy-eighth Congress, ~~\$550~~ \$632.50.

PRINTING AND BINDING

The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department", contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, shall not apply to technical and instructional printing and publications.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1945, \$31,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Accounts: Not to exceed \$21,000 of the balance of the appropriation "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts", in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1945.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
3 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal
4 year 1945, \$420,000 to be immediately available.

5 OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Property damage claims: For an additional amount
7 for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1944,
8 as specified under this head in the Post Office Department
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$45,000.

10 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

11 *Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for*
12 *salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1944, \$12,500.*

13 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
15 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1944, including
16 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
17 partment Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~\$1,820,000~~ \$2,131,000.

18 Clerks of first- and second-class post-offices: For an
19 additional amount for clerks, first- and second-class post
20 offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
21 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
22 1944, \$7,526,000.

23 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for
24 city delivery carriers, fiscal year 1944, \$457,000.

25 Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for

1 Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1944, including the ob-
2 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
3 ment Appropriation Act, 1944, \$236,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

5 GENERAL

6 Railroad transportation: For an additional amount for
7 railroad transportation and mail messenger service, fiscal
8 year 1944, including the objects specified under this head
9 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
10 \$4,000,000.

11 Salaries, Railway Mail Service: For an additional
12 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1944,
13 \$1,389,000.

14 Miscellaneous expenses, Railway Mail Service: For an
15 additional amount for Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous
16 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
17 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1944, \$18,000.

19 Electric-car service: For an additional amount for
20 electric-car service, fiscal year 1944, \$18,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
23 for indemnities, domestic mail, fiscal year 1943, including
24 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
25 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

1 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for
 2 unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year
 3 1944, \$30,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5 Vehicle Service: For an additional amount for Vehicle
 6 Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 7 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
 8 Act, 1944, \$298,000.

9 *Operating force, public buildings: For an additional*
 10 *amount for operating force, public buildings, maintenance*
 11 *and operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified*
 12 *under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation*
 13 *Act, 1944, \$136,800.*

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

16 Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropria-
 17 tions for "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers", in the
 18 Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years
 19 1944 and 1945 shall be available also for the payment, at
 20 not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any
 21 person who, incident to reestablishment of representation
 22 in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by
 23 the United States of the governments of the countries con-
 24 cerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve
 25 as Commissioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative

1 capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as
2 ambassador or minister, having previously been legally ap-
3 pointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service
4 officer of the United States.

5 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
6 amount for "Transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year
7 1944", including the objects under this head in the Depart-
8 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000, to remain
9 available until June 30, 1945.

10 Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
11 tional amount for "Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency),
12 fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head
13 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944,
14 \$650,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

15 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
16 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
17 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
18 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$400,000.
19 The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations
20 for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the
21 appropriation under this head in the Department of State
22 Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$85,000.

23 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:
24 For an additional amount for emergencies arising in the
25 Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944, including

1 the objects under this head in the Department of State Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1944, \$9,500,000, to remain available
3 until June 30, 1945.

4 International Boundary Commission: The unexpended
5 balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Inter-
6 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico",
7 made available for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 in the First
8 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, is continued available
9 for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

10 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: The
11 appropriation "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Com-
12 mission" for the fiscal year 1944 is hereby made available for
13 obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-
17 ment Act, 1936: For transfer to the Post Office Department
18 to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued
19 under the provision of the Adjusted Compensation Act of
20 1936, fiscal year 1944, \$1,900.

21 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

22 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
23 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
24 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the
25 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$50,000.

1 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
2 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
3 received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$190,000.

4 Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an
5 additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal
6 year 1944, \$50,000, payable from the funds held by the
7 United States in the trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed
8 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

9 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

10 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount
11 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including
12 the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency
13 Appropriation Act, 1943, and including \$5,000 additional
14 for stationery and \$35,000 additional for printing and bind-
15 ing, \$200,000.

16 Procurement accounting: The provisos under the head,
17 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", in the Treas-
18 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Treasury
19 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, requiring that pay-
20 ments to the general supply fund be made on the books of
21 the Treasury Department by transfer and counter warrants,
22 are hereby amended to authorize such payments covering
23 transactions between the Procurement Division and field
24 offices of other Government agencies whose detailed ap-
25 propriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than

1 within the District of Columbia, to be made on the basis of
2 itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement
3 Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the
4 disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby
5 authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification
6 of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific
7 statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in con-
8 formity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed
9 by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certifica-
10 tion of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall
11 be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certi-
12 fication as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary,
13 the responsibility of the authorized certifying officer, under
14 the Act of December 29, 1941, as amended, to be limited
15 to the availability of the funds to be charged.

16 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

17 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

18 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers
19 and harbors, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
20 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
21 Act, 1944, \$4,250,000, to be available until expended.

22 *The appropriations for rivers and harbors shall be avail-*
23 *able for the improvement, in the interest of national defense*
24 *and subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of*

1 *the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Florida, between*
 2 *its mouth and Inglis.*

3 Flood control, general (emergency fund) : For the re-
 4 pair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-
 5 control works which have been threatened or destroyed by
 6 the recent floods, and for other purposes, in accordance with
 7 the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
 8 emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent
 9 floods, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1944,
 10 \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 13 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
 14 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
 15 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
 16 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
 17 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
 18 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise inci-
 19 dent to activities, of the War Department or of the Army",
 20 approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set
 21 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 215*, and House Docu-
 22 ment Numbered 604, Seventy-eighth Congress, ~~\$64,456.76~~
 23 *\$176,675.26: Provided, That the amount specified for the*
 24 *claim of Paul L. Kapp and Arvilla V. Kapp, item 4 on page*

1 5 of such document, is changed from "\$2,009.33" to
2 "\$1,455.83".

3 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
4 CLAIMS

5 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

6 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
7 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
8 mined by the following respective departments and independ-
9 ent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
10 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
11 against the Government of the United States in the sums
12 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
13 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
14 Document Numbered 611, Seventy-eighth Congress, as
15 follows:

16 Executive Office of the President:

17 Office for Emergency Management:

18 Division of Central Administrative Services,
19 \$63.75;

20 Office of Censorship, \$52.86;

21 Office of Strategic Services, \$107.95;

22 Independent establishments:

23 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
24 \$69.75;

25 Selective Service System, \$150.77;

1 Veterans' Administration, \$349.55;
 2 Federal Security Agency, \$1,386.04;
 3 Federal Works Agency, \$75.72;
 4 Department of Agriculture, \$362.25;
 5 War Food Administration, \$609.70;
 6 Department of Commerce, \$21.35;
 7 Department of the Interior, \$925.20;
 8 Department of Justice, \$1,863.38;
 9 Navy Department, \$21,765.10;
 10 Post Office Department, \$502.92;
 11 Treasury Department, \$101.82;
 12 In all, \$28,408.11.

13 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or*
 14 *losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined*
 15 *by the following respective departments and independent*
 16 *establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An*
 17 *Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising*
 18 *against the Government of the United States in the sum not*
 19 *exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,*
 20 *1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate*
 21 *Document Numbered 208, Seventy-eighth Congress, as*
 22 *follows:*

23 *Executive Office of the President:*

24 *Office for Emergency Management:*

1 *Division of Central Administrative Services,*
 2 \$28.35;
 3 *Federal Security Agency, \$598.99;*
 4 *Federal Works Agency, \$277.34;*
 5 *National Housing Agency, \$67.05;*
 6 *Department of Agriculture, \$13.52;*
 7 *War Food Administration, \$72.50;*
 8 *Department of the Interior, \$574.25;*
 9 *Department of Justice, \$98.11;*
 10 *Department of Labor, \$429.20;*
 11 *Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),*
 12 \$525.45;
 13 *Navy Department, \$5,208.32;*
 14 *Treasury Department, \$57.74;*
 15 *In all, \$7,950.82.*

16 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

17 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 18 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 19 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act
 20 to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government
 21 of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the
 22 Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have
 23 been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in *Senate*
 24 *Documents Numbered 211 and 220, and House Document*
 25 *Numbered 600, under the following agencies:*

1 Independent establishments:

2 *Civil Service Commission, indefinite amount to*
 3 *pay interest on judgment numbered 18082;*

4 Veterans' Administration, \$52.80;

5 Federal Works Agency:

6 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

7 Work Projects Administration, \$6,339.79;

8 Department of Agriculture, \$4,912.50;

9 Treasury Department, ~~\$372.10~~ \$6,260.04;

10 War Department, \$9,088;

11 In all, ~~\$22,765.19~~ \$28,653.13, together with such ad-
 12 ditional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest
 13 as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

14 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
 15 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
 16 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
 17 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
 18 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
 19 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
 20 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
 21 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth
 22 Congress in House Document Numbered 601 under the War
 23 Department, \$6,000.

24 (c) For the payment of judgment numbered 18082 ren-
 25 dered by the United States District Court for the District of

1 *Columbia in favor of Hattie F. Small, covering refund of*
 2 *retirement deductions withheld due to suit, \$668.33, to be*
 3 *paid from the "Civil Service retirement and disability fund".*

4 ~~(c)~~ (d) None of the judgments contained under this
 5 caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have ex-
 6 pired except such as have become final and conclusive
 7 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal
 8 or otherwise.

9 ~~(d)~~ (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 10 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 11 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 12 Act.

13 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

14 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 15 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
 16 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 210*, and House
 17 Document Numbered 609, under the following agencies,
 18 namely:

19 Independent establishments:

20 *Federal Security Agency, \$9,827.63;*

21 *Veterans' Administration, ~~\$2,248.81~~ \$2,558.25;*

22 *Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Admin-*
 23 *istration, ~~\$5,670.65~~ \$17,615.59;*

24 *Department of Agriculture, \$15.50;*

Department of the Interior:

Indians, \$1,781,282.91;

Navy Department, \$5,100.40;

Post Office Department, \$1,508.30;

Treasury Department, \$17,576.27;

War Department, \$1,043.34 \$11,594.32;

In all, ~~\$31,639.47~~ \$1,847,079.17, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

1 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 610, Sev-
2 enty-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

3 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
4 ment Printing Office, \$463.

5 **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United
6 States courts, \$409.32.

7 For contingent expenses, administrative office, United
8 States courts, \$8.88.

9 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$75.

10 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners.

11 United States courts, \$25.

12 For probation system, United States courts, 78 cents.

13 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Power Commission.
14 \$8.52.

15 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
16 Commission, \$407.64.

17 For Federal Trade Commission, \$8.95.

18 For regulating accounts, Interstate Commerce Commis-
19 sion, 26 cents.

20 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$47.50.

21 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
22 20 cents.

23 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
24 istration, \$12,909.95.

1 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
2 tion, \$8.51.

3 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.27.

4 For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Edu-
5 cation, \$102.22.

6 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
7 lic Health Service, \$591.10.

8 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
9 Health Service, \$1.45.

10 For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
11 Service, \$16.61.

12 For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,
13 \$30.13.

14 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings
15 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Adminis-
16 tration, \$8.40.

17 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
18 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-
19 tion, \$8,132.76.

20 For operating supplies for public buildings, Public Build-
21 ings Administration, \$1.83.

22 For Army and Navy pensions, \$68.67.

23 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
24 \$77.47.

- 1 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$240.17.
- 2 **Department of Agriculture:** For special research fund,
- 3 Department of Agriculture, \$416.
- 4 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
- 5 to Agriculture, Act of March 31, 1933), \$9.33.
- 6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
- 7 \$200.08.
- 8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
- 9 \$1.57.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
- 11 \$1,503.06.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$12.50.
- 13 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
- 14 of navigable streams, \$632.65.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
- 16 Chemistry and Engineering, \$5.92.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
- 18 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.
- 19 For control of emergency outbreaks and insect pests
- 20 and plant diseases, \$506.13.
- 21 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
- 22 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$8,035.21.
- 23 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
- 24 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
- 25 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$374.09.

1 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
2 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.49.

3 For Administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
4 of Agriculture, \$157.54.

5 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
6 Department of Agriculture, \$7,344.24.

7 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
8 culture, \$122.74.

9 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
10 partment of Agriculture, \$24.65.

11 For local administration, section 388, Agricultural Ad-
12 justment Act of 1938, Department of Agriculture, \$13.59.

13 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
14 Department of Agriculture, \$393.96.

15 For enforcement of the Insecticide Act, Department of
16 Agriculture, \$3.06.

17 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
18 Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$25.86.

19 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
20 areas, emergency relief, \$77.52.

21 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corpo-
22 ration, Department of Agriculture, \$8.

23 For loans, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture
24 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation),
25 \$8.40.

1 For rural rehabilitation loan, Department of Agriculture
2 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$150.

3 **Department of Commerce:** For salaries and expenses,
4 Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$19,655.69.

5 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
6 nautics Authority, \$1.70.

7 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
8 Civil Aeronautics, \$908.17.

9 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
10 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2,354.26.

11 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
12 Civil Aeronautics, \$1,003.66.

13 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
14 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$21.96.

15 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of
16 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$278.56.

17 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$112.96.

18 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
19 ment of Commerce, 90 cents.

20 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
21 nautics Authority, \$3.

22 For general administration, Office of Administrator of
23 Civil Aeronautics, \$200.83.

24 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
25 Bureau of Standards, \$2.30.

1 **Department of the Interior:** For Geological Survey,
2 \$3.38.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
4 \$44.95.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
6 Department of the Interior, \$3.50.

7 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
8 Service, \$13.50.

9 For National Park Service, \$34.07.

10 For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and
11 Wildlife Service, \$3.50.

12 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
13 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$1.02.

14 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
15 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$18.11.

16 For surveying the public lands, \$3,857.74.

17 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
18 ice, 54 cents.

19 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
20 property, \$406.

21 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
22 \$455.89.

23 For conservation of health among Indians, \$32.55.

24 For Indian school support, \$134.46.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
2 Indians), \$246.74.

3 For industry among Indians, \$24.13.

4 For education of natives of Alaska, \$52.37.

5 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses,
6 Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$42.04.

7 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
8 tion (national defense), \$4.99.

9 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
10 of Justice, \$1,101.02.

11 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
12 ment of Justice, \$200.36.

13 For salaries, Field Service, Immigration and Naturaliza-
14 tion Service, \$32.16.

15 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
16 Service, \$10.55.

17 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
18 forth, Department of Justice, \$17.65.

19 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.37.

20 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
21 \$1,818.89.

22 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$68.91.

23 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$10.21.

24 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
25 fer to Justice), \$36.35.

1 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$4.66.

2 For support of United States prisoners, \$23.40.

3 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,

4 Department of Justice, \$141.84.

5 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,

6 Department of Justice, 92 cents.

7 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, De-

8 partment of Labor, \$105.82.

9 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
10 \$348.98.

11 For Naval Reserve, \$6,152.68.

12 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$7.28.

13 For engineering, Navy, \$39,271.08.

14 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$1,327,990.26.

15 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$604,062.26.

16 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$23,-
17 033.72.

18 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
19 \$3,493.66.

20 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10.97.

21 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
22 foreign currencies (Navy), \$50.

23 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$6,-
24 571.29.

25 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$489.10.

- 1 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,-
2 059.33.
- 3 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$575.45.
- 4 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
5 \$995.54.
- 6 For aviation, Navy, \$2,753,997.82.
- 7 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$19,113.66.
- 8 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.24.
- 9 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$9,943.92.
- 10 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
11 **postal revenues):** For city delivery service, \$139.87.
- 12 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$300.20.
- 13 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,
14 Post Office Department, \$151.73.
- 15 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$13.55.
- 16 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
17 Department, \$4.40.
- 18 For special-delivery fees, \$80.20.
- 19 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$15.68.
- 20 For vehicle service, \$2.16.
- 21 **Department of State:** For convention for promotion
22 of inter-American cultural relations, \$74.92.
- 23 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$8.32.
- 24 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$3.35.

- 1 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-
2 ice, \$93.75.
- 3 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$28.34.
- 4 **Treasury Department:** For salaries and expenses,
5 Bureau of Narcotics, \$144.36.
- 6 For collecting the internal revenue, \$154.12.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, branch of supply, Procure-
8 ment Division, \$11.74.
- 9 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
10 Printing, \$39,250.
- 11 For stationary, Treasury Department, \$10.99.
- 12 **War Department:** For educational orders, production
13 of munitions, War Department, \$339,701.11.
- 14 For pay of the Army, \$560.37.
- 15 For travel of the Army, \$11.16.
- 16 For subsistence of the Army, \$4.12.
- 17 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$2.89.
- 18 For clothing and equipage, \$26.52.
- 19 For Army transportation, \$84.63.
- 20 For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.
- 21 For Army medical library and museum building, design
22 and specifications, \$296.25.
- 23 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$221,554.35.
- 24 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
25 \$2,956.11.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
2 June 19, 1934), \$5.29.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
4 June 22, 1936), \$15.

5 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$9.17.

6 **District of Columbia:** For Freedmen's Hospital, Dis-
7 trict of Columbia, \$48.

8 For general expenses, public parks, District of Colum-
9 bia, \$3.10.

10 For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia,
11 \$102.16.

12 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$5,480,286.09,
13 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
14 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
15 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
16 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

17 *(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified*
18 *to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropri-*
19 *ations the balances of which have been carried to the Surplus*
20 *Fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June*
21 *20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations*
22 *heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the*
23 *fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,*
24 *and which have been certified to Congress under section 2*
25 *of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set*

1 forth in Senate Document Numbered 209, Seventy-eighth
2 Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

3 *The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States*
4 *courts, \$158.30.*

5 *For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court,*
6 *\$7.08.*

7 *For probation system, United States courts, \$4.47.*

8 *For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, \$75.60.*

9 *For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,*
10 *\$1.70.*

11 *Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, United*
12 *States Employees' Compensation Commission, \$8.02.*

13 *For Federal Power Commission, \$20.30.*

14 *For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce*
15 *Commission, \$48.09.*

16 *For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-*
17 *ministration, \$6,805.97.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-*
19 *tion, \$223.33.*

20 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds*
21 *in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,*
22 *\$622.68.*

23 *For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-*
24 *ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-*
25 *ministration, \$180.33.*

1 *For general administrative expenses, public buildings*
2 *branch, Procurement Division, \$3.35.*

3 *For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$2.24.*

4 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
5 *\$138.66.*

6 *Department of Agriculture: For acquisition of lands for*
7 *protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$2,935.75.*

8 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2,224.55.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,*
10 *\$13.80.*

11 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
12 *\$5.46.*

13 *For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and*
14 *plant diseases, \$842.10.*

15 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
16 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$3,242.08.*

17 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
18 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
19 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$291.*

20 *For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department*
21 *of Agriculture, \$102.31.*

22 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
23 *Department of Agriculture, \$574.24.*

24 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
25 *Department of Agriculture, \$10.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administra-*
 2 *tion, \$12.*

3 *For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-*
 4 *poration, Department of Agriculture, \$8.65.*

5 *Department of Commerce: For general administration,*
 6 *Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$1.50.*

7 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-*
 8 *ment of Commerce, \$264.76.*

9 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of*
 10 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$57.53.*

11 *For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$7.34.*

12 *For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of*
 13 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$7.33.*

14 *For air-navigation facilities, \$1.*

15 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
 16 *navitics Authority, \$3.*

17 *For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Author-*
 18 *ity, \$1.*

19 *Department of the Interior: For National Park Service,*
 20 *\$86.84.*

21 *For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and*
 22 *Wildlife Service, \$3.*

23 *For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),*
 24 *\$39.03.*

25 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$14.09.*

- 1 *For Indian school support, \$155.03.*
- 2 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,*
3 *Indians), \$22.69.*
- 4 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Lands*
5 *Division, Department of Justice, \$237.84.*
- 6 *For prison camps, maintenance, \$2.63.*
- 7 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-*
8 *fer to Justice), \$8.92.*
- 9 *For salaries and expenses, marshals, and so forth, De-*
10 *partment of Justice, \$16.08.*
- 11 *For salaries, fees and expenses of marshals, United States*
12 *courts, \$43.59.*
- 13 *For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization*
14 *Service, \$123.28.*
- 15 *For support of United States prisoners, \$149.16.*
- 16 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-*
17 *tion (national defense), \$7.25.*
- 18 *For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$10.97.*
- 19 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-*
20 *tion, ninety-six cents.*
- 21 *Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,*
22 *\$286.40.*
- 23 *For Naval Reserve, \$159.22.*
- 24 *For engineering, Navy, \$731.33.*
- 25 *For naval training station, Newport, R. I., \$1,088.43.*

1 *For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$278,486.02.*

2 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$72,193.47.*

3 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*
4 *\$6,853.46.*

5 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
6 *\$1,305.99.*

7 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),*
8 *\$1,234.52.*

9 *For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,*
10 *Coast Guard (Navy), \$2,284.21.*

11 *For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$194.99.*

12 *For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$36,389.09.*

13 *For aviation, Navy, \$68,114.*

14 *For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$70.59.*

15 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
16 *revenues): For furniture, carpets, and safes for public build-*
17 *ings, Post Office Department, \$5.15.*

18 *Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service offi-*
19 *cers, \$109.99.*

20 *Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue,*
21 *\$10.50.*

22 *For collecting the revenue from customs, \$102.08.*

23 *War Department: For Army transportation, \$53.55.*

24 *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$21.12.*

25 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$378,472.80.*

1 *For National Guard, \$530.31.*

2 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
 3 *\$977.87.*

4 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$869,501.97,*
 5 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
 6 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 7 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settle-*
 8 *ments of the General Accounting Office.*

9 SEC. 205. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-
 10 eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the
 11 United States District Court for the Western District of
 12 Washington against a collector of customs, where a certificate
 13 of probable cause has been issued as provided for under
 14 section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and
 15 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in *Senate Docu-*
 16 *ment Numbered 213, and House Document Numbered 605,*
 17 under the Department of Commerce, ~~\$1,323.02~~ \$1,385.97.

18 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 19 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 20 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 21 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 22 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 23 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of
 24 peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public
 25 Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which

1 have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under
2 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec.
3 266), under the War Department in House Document
4 Numbered 606, \$846.52.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
7 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
8 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
9 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
10 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the pur-
11 poses hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
12 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
13 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
16 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
17 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
18 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
20 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
21 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
22 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
23 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-
24 tion for, any other provisions of existing law.

25 SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945

1 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-
2 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal
3 Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled
4 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-
5 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",
6 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-
7 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,
8 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be
9 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes
10 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of ap-
11 propriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated
12 Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the
13 appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

14 SEC. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the
15 Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations
16 and contract authorizations granted for the national defense,
17 war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for
18 the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress,
19 when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list
20 showing the condition of the balances of each of such appro-
21 priations and contract authorizations together with his recom-
22 mendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions
23 thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes
24 for which they were granted.

25 *SEC. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other*

1 *Act, the Director of Selective Service is authorized to pro-*
2 *vide for the assignment of men classified IV-E to such medi-*
3 *cal and relief projects, outside the continental United States,*
4 *its Territories and possessions, as the Director of Selective*
5 *Service and the appropriate governmental authority having*
6 *jurisdiction in such an area may approve.*

7 SEC. ~~304~~ 305. This Act may be cited as the "Second
8 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

JUNE 19 (legislative day, May 9), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 21 (legislative day, May 9), 1944
Reported with amendments

sources, that the Securities and Exchange Act makes equity financing of small businesses practically impossible. That act should be examined with the view to retaining its salutary provisions and eliminating those that make the floating of new small security issues so troublesome and expensive that they are practically prohibited. The study might well be extended to all other practices that are restrictive upon the financing of new equity issues.

Mr. President, this is one of the few subjects on the calendar for post-war planning to which no attention has as yet been given, although, in my opinion, it is of basic importance. I think the testimony is highly convincing, and the experience of the country is persuasive to the thought that the existing rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are so ponderous and even so imponderable that the formation of small corporations has practically become a financial impossibility because of the burdens involved. Since on all sides we are putting our emphasis upon the necessity of encouraging small business, I think it is very essential that a study of this particular problem should proceed with the least possible delay.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am submitting a resolution calling upon and directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to make this study as soon as possible. I feel certain that it relates in a most important and essential way to the post-war economic planning program.

I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The resolution (S. Res. 316) was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

Whereas the formation of new business enterprises and the expansion of existing business enterprises, especially in the case of small business, is essential to the maintenance of a sound and prosperous economy during the post-war period and should be facilitated and encouraged by every reasonable means; and

Whereas it appears that the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and of the laws administered by such Commission, impose burdens which substantially restrict the formation and financing of small business enterprises: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and of the laws administered by such Commission, with a view to providing for the revision and simplification of the requirements of such Commission and such laws in such a manner as to facilitate and encourage the formation and expansion of business enterprises, particularly in the case of small business, and, at the same time, provide adequate protection for investors. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

For the purpose of this study and investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, re-

cesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

TWELFTH BIMONTHLY REPORT OF SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Twelfth Bimonthly Report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, covering the period April 1, 1944, through May 31, 1944, be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL CONFEREES ON THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, some question has arisen as to the composition of the conferees on the part of the Senate on House bill 4443, the agricultural appropriation bill. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair add to the conferees who have heretofore been appointed on the bill the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF ERNEST JOSEPH DAWLEY TO BE A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE ARMY—RECONSIDERATION

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the nomination of Ernest Joseph Dawley, to be a brigadier general (temporary) in the Army of the United States, which was acted upon last evening by the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, as in executive session, the motion will be entered.

Mr. CONNALLY. I move that the President be requested to return the notice of confirmation to the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ILLINOIS FARMING IN WARTIME—STATEMENT BY SENATOR LUCAS

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement prepared by him on the subject Illinois Farming in Wartime, which appears in the Appendix.]

LATIN-AMERICA RESENTFUL—ARTICLE BY BAINBRIDGE COLBY

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Latin-America Resentful," written by Hon. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE GRAND JOB OF OUR CENTURY—ADDRESS BY DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address en-

titled "The Grand Job of Our Century," delivered by David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, at the commencement exercises at the College of the City of New York, on June 17, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY MARSHALL FIELD BEFORE THE CAPITAL PRESS CLUB

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the address delivered by Marshall Field before the Capital Press Club at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE DOMESTIC POLITICAL FRONT—ADDRESS BY FRANK KINGDON

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed a radio address delivered by Frank Kingdon on June 20, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

INSURANCE OR DOLES—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Insurance or Doles," from the Washington Post of June 22, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY WALTER WHITE ON HIS RECENT TRIP ABROAD

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on the subject of conditions affecting American Negro soldiers abroad, delivered by Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on April 30, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5040, the second deficiency appropriation bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General Appropriations—Legislative", on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1945, the necessary amount to increase to \$4,100 per annum, beginning July 1, 1944, and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, the clerkship in his office, at \$3,600 per annum provided for in

the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to insert:

For the payment of 21 pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period July 1, 1944, to December 31, 1944, both dates inclusive, \$15,456.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 14, to insert:

Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount for reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, fiscal year 1944, \$2,494.83.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 22, to insert:

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 7, to insert:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Books for the adult blind: For an additional sum to enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, fiscal year 1945, \$130,000, no part of which shall be available for payments for personal services or traveling expenses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Office of Price Administration," on page 9, line 10, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$100,000"; and, in line 22, after the numerals "1945," to strike out "\$177,750,000" and insert "\$182,252,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 20, after the words "types of," to strike out "a commodity" and insert "processed fruits and vegetables."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I expect momentarily some material on that amendment. I ask that it go over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I join in the request that the amendment go over for the present. Let the clerk proceed with the amendments following it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over temporarily. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent executive agencies," on page 14, after line 9, to insert:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,680,000, which amount, together with the appropriation to which added, shall be available for all ex-

penses necessary for administering the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and the Panama Canal construction annuity fund (act of May 29, 1944, Public Law 319).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 18, to insert:

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), fiscal year 1945, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 18, line 6, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 212, and"; and in line 8, after the word "Congress," to strike out "\$85,862.49" and insert "\$100,564.18."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 20, to insert:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, shall be available for not to exceed \$1,660,440 for traveling expenses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 23, after line 19, to insert:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,108,000: *Provided*, That said amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department and Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary," on page 30, line 4, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 214, and"; and in line 6, after the name "Congress," to strike out "\$18,726.33" and insert "\$30,563.09."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 5, to insert:

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Medical Department: The appropriation "Medical Department," for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the manufacture or production of products by patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of such items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast Guard," on page 33, line 3, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 216, and"; and in line 5, to strike out "\$550" and insert "\$632.50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 5, to insert:

PRINTING AND BINDING

The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department," contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, shall not apply to technical and instructional printing and publications.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department," on page 34, after line 9, to insert:

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1944, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General," on page 34, line 17, after the numerals "1944," to strike out "\$1,820,000" and insert "\$2,131,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General," on page 36, after line 8, to insert:

Operating force, public buildings: For an additional amount for operating force, public buildings, maintenance and operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$136,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Civil functions—Corps of Engineers," on page 40, after line 21, to insert:

The appropriations for rivers and harbors shall be available for the improvement, in the interest of national defense and subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Fla., between its mouth and Inglis.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Damage claims," on page 41, line 21, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 215, and"; and in line 22, after the name "Congress," to strike out "\$64,456.76" and insert "\$176,675.26."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 43, after line 12, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 208, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
Office for Emergency Management:
Division of Central Administrative Services,
\$28.35;
Federal Security Agency, \$598.99;
Federal Works Agency, \$277.34;
National Housing Agency, \$67.05;

Department of Agriculture, \$13.52;
 War Food Administration, \$72.50;
 Department of the Interior, \$574.25;
 Department of Justice, \$98.11;
 Department of Labor, \$429.20;
 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$525.45;
 Navy Department, \$5,208.32;
 Treasury Department, \$57.74;
 In all, \$7,950.82.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States courts," on page 44, line 23, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Documents Nos. 211 and 220, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 1, to insert:

Civil Service Commission, indefinite amount to pay interest on judgment No. 18082.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 9, after the name "Treasury Department," to strike out "\$372.10" and insert "\$6,260.04."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 11, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$22,765.19" and insert "\$28,653.13."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 23, to insert:

(c) For the payment of judgment No. 18082 rendered by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in favor of Hattie F. Small, covering refund of retirement deductions withheld due to suit, \$668.33, to be paid from the "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 4, before the word "None," to strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 9, before the word "Payment," to strike out "(d)" and insert "(e)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 46, line 16, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 210, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 19, to insert:

Federal Security Agency, \$9,827.63.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 21, after the name "Veterans' Administration," to strike out "\$2,248.81" and insert "\$2,558.25."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 23, after the name "Public Buildings Administration," to strike out "\$5,670.65" and insert "\$17,615.59."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 23, to insert:

Department of Agriculture, \$15.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 47, to insert:

Department of the Interior:
 Indians, \$1,781,282.91.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 3, to insert:

Post Office Department, \$1,508.30.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 6, after the name "War Department," to strike out "\$1,043.34" and insert "\$11,594.32."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 7, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$31,639.47" and insert "\$1,847,079.17."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited Claims," on page 58, after line 16, to insert:

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the Surplus Fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 209. Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$158.30.

For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, \$7.08.

For probation system, United States courts, \$4.47.

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, \$75.60.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$1.70.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, \$8.02.

For Federal Power Commission, \$20.30.

For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$48.09.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$6,805.97.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$223.33.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$622.68.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$180.33.

For general administrative expenses, public buildings branch, Procurement Division, \$3.35.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$2.24.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$138.66.

Department of Agriculture: For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$2,935.75.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2,224.55.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$13.80.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$5.46.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$842.10.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$3,242.08.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$291.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$102.31.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$574.24.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$10.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, \$12.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, \$8.65.

Department of Commerce: For general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$1.50.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, \$264.76.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$57.53.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$7.34.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$7.33.

For air-navigation facilities, \$1.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$3.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$1.

Department of the Interior: For National Park Service, \$86.84.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$3.

For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$39.03.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$14.09.

For Indian school support, \$155.03.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$22.69.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$237.84.

For prison camps, maintenance, \$2.63.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$8.92.

For salaries and expenses, marshals, etc., Department of Justice, \$16.08.

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$43.59.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$123.28.

For support of United States prisoners, \$149.16.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$7.25.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$10.97.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$0.96.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$286.40.

For Naval Reserve, \$159.22.

For engineering, Navy, \$731.33.

For naval training station, Newport, R. I., \$1,088.43.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$278,486.02.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$72,193.47.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$6,853.46.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,305.99.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,234.52.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), \$2,284.21.

For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$194.99.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$36,389.09.

For aviation, Navy, \$68,114.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$70.59.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$5.15.

Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$109.99.

Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue, \$10.50.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$102.08.

War Department: For Army transportation, \$53.55.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$21.12.
For working fund, War, ordnance, \$378,472.80.

For National Guard, \$530.31.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$977.87.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$869,501.97, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 15, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 213, and"; and in line 17, after the name "Department of Commerce", to strike out "\$1,323.02" and insert "\$1,385.97."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—General provisions," on page 66, after line 24, to insert:

SEC. 304. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, the Director of Selective Service is authorized to provide for the assignment of men classified IV-E to such medical and relief projects, outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, as the Director of Selective Service and the appropriate governmental authority having jurisdiction in such an area may approve.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 7, to change the section number from 304 to 305.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments, with the exception of one which was passed over at the request of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], who is a member of the committee, is familiar with the item affected by the amendment, and I think is about to present some facts to the Senate with reference to the matter.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, because I was compelled to be in attendance at another extremely important meeting, I was not present when the pending bill was considered by the full Committee on Appropriations. I did not learn until this morning of the amendment which is now under discussion.

I think it is a most unfortunate amendment. It appears to me to be an attempt on the part of the canning industry to secure a special favor by a method which is an abuse of the Senate's procedure. The industry objects to one feature of the Administrator's plan for the pricing of the 1944 pack of canned fruits and vegetables. This plan received the industry's hearty approval. I might say to the Senate that it was announced to the industry on February 14 of this year, and not until the middle of April did the industry even make known to the Administrator that it had strong objections to the particular fea-

ture of the plan which this amendment tries to invalidate.

The industry has never presented these objections in an orderly way to Congress. It did not even appear before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee while this proposal was under consideration, and the Committee on Banking and Currency held hearings lasting a long time. While the industry's representatives explained to the House Banking and Currency Committee what the objections were, they stated expressly that they did not intend to ask for an amendment to the law. This statement appears in the House hearings on page 905. Now the industry is trying to come in by the back door and slip through an amendment by a method which will prevent full exploration, with public hearings, of the questions involved.

The questions involved are complex in the extreme. The Appropriations Committee, of course, did not hold public hearings and could not possibly go into the questions thoroughly. Neither will the Senate, because of circumstances now existing, be able to do so. In these circumstances the Senate ought not to be asked to pass on the questions raised by this amendment in the bill.

Briefly, the canning industry objects to the use which the Price Administrator proposes to make of the Agricultural Marketing Administration's specifications for canned fruits and vegetables—the so-called A. M. A. grades—in pricing the 1944 pack. These grades, with minor variations, are identical with the Federal specifications which the Government in any case will be using in its purchases—which cover at least half the 1944 pack. The Price Administrator merely proposes to use the same specifications in connection with prices for commercial sales of the remainder of the pack.

The Administrator is not fixing uniform prices for each A. M. A. grade as he did last year. Instead, he has sought to meet the industry's objections to so-called flat pricing, and has devised a method by which customary price differentials between canners will be preserved to the fullest practicable extent. He has insisted, however, that each canner compute his ceiling prices in such a way as to relate them to the A. M. A. grades and to vary depending on the grade. The industry wants him, instead, to use the so-called commercial grades. These latter grades are extremely vague and for the most part are not even written down, whereas the A. M. A. grades are definite and in writing. The Administrator has taken the position that he cannot enforce prices based on the indefinite and unwritten commercial grades and that the inevitable result will be price increases by means of upgrading. He believes it is reasonable to base prices on the A. M. A. grades which are enforceable and which are substantially identical with the specifications on which the industry in any case will be making sales to the Government.

This is the decision which the Senate is now asked to overrule.

Mr. President, it seems to me almost impudent that an industry which com-

pletely abstains from making a presentation at a hearing before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee which lasted for weeks, which indicated to the Administrator that it wanted no change made in the law, should at the last moment, on an appropriation bill, attempt to change the law only a day after the O. P. A. legislation is presented in final form to the House and the Senate. I cannot believe that the Senate is going to accept an amendment under such circumstances. The adoption of the amendment will seriously impede the effort of the Office of Price Administration, and I am very hopeful that the Senate will for these reasons reject this language in all haste. I am rather surprised that it was brought to the Appropriations Committee, and sorry, as I said before, that I, for important and good reasons, was not present at the time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator tell us what page of the bill the amendment is on?

Mr. MALONEY. In line 17 on page 12.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to say furthermore, Mr. President, that this subject was discussed in conference, where the conferees on the O. P. A. bill came to a reasonably satisfactory conclusion on the law. I do not believe that special consideration for this special group is going to be given by the Senate at the very last moment.

Mr. President, I move that the committee amendment be rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement in connection with what the Senator from Connecticut has just stated. In the hearings, when Mr. Bowles was before the committee the following occurred:

Senator McKELLAR. Are there any other questions, gentlemen? (No response.) Is there anything that you care to add?

Mr. BOWLES. Yes, very much.

In this bill as passed by the House there was an amendment on standards. Under the Taft amendment as passed last year, the O. P. A. could impose price standards on three bases: First, that the standards were in general use in the industry; second, that they were established by some other agency besides O. P. A. In other words, if other agencies established them they were all right. Third, if in the opinion of the Administrator those standards were absolutely essential to price control and price enforcement.

As I understand it, the House Appropriations Committee put in an amendment which stated simply that no money could be paid for compensation to an employee of the O. P. A. working on a regulation which imposed standards which were not in common use.

Mr. TABER stated to several people that he had copied that amendment from an old abbreviated version, that was in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 2 or 3 days before that, and it was not a complete statement.

I think that what we want to maintain is the regulation we have been operating under, which is the Taft amendment. Mr. TABER, I am told, stated to several people that this was what he had intended to write in the bill. He also felt that there was a possibility that the O. P. A. would be continued

by joint resolution; that if it came to an impasse on the bill there would be a joint resolution, and he wanted something in there to safeguard the standard idea. The Taft amendment, however, was written into the Emergency Price Control Act. So he need not have worried about that, because it was covered anyway. It is already completely covered.

That was the testimony given by Mr. Bowles. As the language was written into the House bill it will be seen that it applies to any commodity. What the Senate committee did by a majority vote was to strike out the words "a commodity" and insert the words "processed fruits and vegetables," which confines it to the canning industry, as the Senator from Connecticut has stated.

My own idea about the matter is that under the circumstances the language perhaps should be taken to conference. However, I am not in accord with the committee on that subject.

By quite a large majority the committee voted to adopt this amendment, which limits the provision to the canning industry, and therefore it was my duty to present to the Senate the amendment, as it was agreed to by the committee. Since that time I have received a letter from Mr. Bowles, in which he makes this statement:

Representative TABER, who sponsored the amendment, made clear on Saturday to our general counsel, Mr. Field, that it was his intention to do no more than write into the appropriation act the restrictions of existing law. He copied the language, however, not from section 2 (j) of the Price Control Act in which the restriction appears but from an abbreviated paraphrase of the restriction which was given in the House the other day in the course of the debate on price control renewal and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (June 12, 1944, p. 5895), as if it were the actual language of the present law.

2. The reason which prompted the effort to place the restrictions of existing law in the appropriation act was itself based upon a misunderstanding. Representative TABER indicated to Mr. Field that he was disturbed by the possibility that the Price Control Act might ultimately be extended by simple resolution and thought that in such case the present restrictions would disappear unless they were contained in the appropriation act. He made this same statement to the House on Saturday (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 17, 1944, p. 6174):

"The amendment is necessary so that if anything should happen so that O. P. A. should be extended by a simple resolution or something of that kind we shall have some protection against illegal operations on their part."

Actually, since the restrictions of the present law are contained in section 2 (j) of the Price Control Act itself, as amended, they would continue in force even if that act should happen to be extended by simple resolution. The impression to the contrary is probably due to the fact that section 2 (j) had its origin in a rider attached to last year's appropriation. That rider, however, was repealed by a provision in the Commodity Credit Corporation Act of 1943, which in its stead enacted section 2 (j) as an amendment to the Price Control Act.

As I recall, these facts were not before us. They have been brought to our attention since.

Mr. MALONEY. I understand that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I continue to read:

In view of these misunderstandings, it does not seem necessary to burden either you or the committee with an extended discussion of the unfortunate effects which the provision of the bill, in its present form, would have. I should hope to have the opportunity to give such a statement, however, if preliminary discussion showed any disposition on the part of the committee to approve the provision as it now stands.

The House bill is based upon the assumption that the price-control bill will be extended without amendment. Several amendments in the bills passed by the Senate and House would place upon O. P. A. a great additional burden; especially in providing a board of review and requiring individual adjustments in cases of hardship. As soon as a bill is decided upon, we shall submit to Congress an estimate of additional sums needed, if any, to administer the act which is passed.

Sincerely,

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

I feel that the Senate, in passing upon the question, should have before it these facts as they have come to me. For that purpose I have read them into the RECORD. As I have stated, the full committee overwhelmingly voted for the amendment which has been reported.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the strength he has given to the argument which I am endeavoring to make, and for pointing out to the Senate that when this amendment was adopted the Appropriations Committee was without the facts, and the benefit of the information that the acting chairman has just given to the Senate. I thank him for pointing out that the Senate committee acted under what I think might be called a misapprehension.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield to the able Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HOLMAN. The amendment on page 12, line 20, striking out the words "a commodity" and inserting "processed fruits and vegetables" is my own amendment, arrived at after conference with other Members. I should like to state to the Senator my reasons for offering the amendment.

The Pacific coastal region is a large fruit- and vegetable-producing area, one of the largest in the country. The production, preservation, and processing of fresh fruits and vegetables is one of our largest industries. I knew nothing about the hearings to which the Senator has referred. The first information I had on this subject came to me 2 or 3 days ago, through a long-distance telephone call from Oregon, stating that this protection was desired not to avoid regulation of prices, but to make the regulation conform with the standards created through the years in the actual conduct of the processing and preserving industries of our area.

At the hearings before the committee a canner from Virginia, on the other side of the United States, made the same representations as were made to me from

Oregon. As a result I proposed, and the committee adopted, this language. The contention is that it is the application of practical methods established through generations in the fruit and vegetable preserving and processing practices, rather than theoretical rules promulgated by those who have had no practical experience in the business.

To the best of my knowledge it is not done for any sinister purpose.

Mr. MALONEY. I am very sure that so far as the able Senator from Oregon is concerned there is no sinister purpose involved. But all Senators will agree that it is most unusual for an appropriation bill to be amended as the result of a last minute telephone call from Oregon, supplemented by a telephone call from Virginia. After all, these people failed to take advantage of the opportunity, over a period of 2 months, to appear before the Senate committee which considered the O. P. A. legislation.

For a long time we have been operating under a regulation which grows out of an amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. As Senators know, the Senator from Ohio had given a very great deal of attention to the problems and desires of the canning industry. With their interests in mind, and with the desire to give them every protection that was proper, there was written into the Price Control Act language giving such protection. It was Senator TAFT's proposal. The industry seemed to be completely satisfied. If I may repeat, based upon the language of the Taft amendment, the Office of Price Administration issued a proper regulation. The canners seemed to agree. They indicated no desire to change the law. I now reluctantly come to the conclusion that their action is based upon the fact that they were unwilling to put this question to a test before the committees dealing with this legislation.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. I think the Senator overlooks the fact that the Pacific coast is more than 3,000 miles distant from Washington. I do not know whether the canners on the Pacific coast knew that there were hearings. I did not know that hearings were in progress.

Moreover, they are at present in the middle of the canning season; and if we now change the standards, after they have contracted with the growers to buy their fruits and vegetables on a certain established standard which has been developed through the years, and compel them to measure by another standard, they will be greatly embarrassed during the present season.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, let me point out that there is no changed standard except the one advocated by the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon. The Office of Price Administration wishes to continue under existing regulations and existing law. I am rather amazed—and I should like to believe it is because of a carelessness of language, rather than of fact—that the able Senator was not

aware of the hearings before the Office of Price Administration, which continued for a period of months. I certainly know the Senator is in error in assuming to believe that probably the canners did not know about it. Be sure that they knew all about it, and that they had no particular desire to appear. But more than that, in the House hearings they indicated that they wished no change in the law. I absolve the Senator from Oregon, of course; because I, like every other Senator, have full appreciation of his sincerity. Of course, Oregon or the west coast is a long distance away, but the telephone lines were not cut during the period of study by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate; and I say it is the height of impudence to come here with such a proposal at the last moment, as we are about to take a Senate recess, immediately after we have completed our studies of this particular problem, during a period of time when we worked past midnight in trying to adjust differences. Mr. President, in spite of our intense efforts, we did to a degree weaken the powers of the Office of Price Administration, after it had demonstrated its splendid qualifications, had reached an amazing measure of success, and had earned the applause of the great majority of the American people. We weakened its powers to some extent. After the extended and intense efforts, study, and discussion on the part of the Banking and Currency Committees of the Congress and the conferees of both Houses, we find by way of a last minute rider an attempt to upset existing law and regulations.

Members of the Appropriations Committee have told me within the hour that they did not have the facts before them, that they did not understand the situation. The distinguished acting chairman of that committee pointed out a few moments ago that the sponsor of the language in the House was acting under a misapprehension, that he did not have the true picture, and that he acted only because he understood the law was to be continued by way of a continuing resolution.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is it not a fact that representatives of the industry did appear before the House committee, and stated expressly that they did not intend to ask for an amendment to the law? A statement to that effect is to be found at page 905 of the House hearings.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator. I referred to that a little earlier in my discussion.

Mr. MURDOCK. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator contemplate offering an amendment of his own at this point in the bill?

Mr. MALONEY. No; I merely propose to strike out the committee amendment and the House language.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the change apply to other commodities?

Mr. MALONEY. I am only asking that the entire House language be stricken out.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, that is an amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the motion is carried, it would take the whole matter to conference. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] would be one of the conferees. So every right of the people in whom he feels an interest would certainly be taken care of.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I shall conclude in a moment.

I hope that with the information the conferees have had an opportunity to obtain in the last several days, that all of them will have appreciation of the dangers involved. This matter is all-important. Unless this language is stricken from the bill it will mean a change in the regulations, a very great change in law, certain increases in prices, and another danger sign.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator, and I ask for a vote on my amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement about this matter, and in doing so to appeal to the Senator from Oregon, for whom we all have the greatest respect and admiration, and in whose sincerity we all have confidence. As Senators know, I am a member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. We held hearings for approximately 2 months on the extension of the O. P. A. We commenced those hearings in February, as I recall, and they continued for weeks. Anyone who wished to appear before the committee was given opportunity to do so. No one interested in this proposal asked to be heard before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

In the act to extend the Commodity Credit Corporation we amended the Stabilization Act by what is known as the Taft amendment, which was offered and adopted in order to protect business against unnecessary regulations in regard to standards of pricing. Pursuant to that action, the O. P. A. had issued an order or regulation under which it is now operating. So far as I know, no objection has been raised to the operation of that order. Certainly, no one came before our committee to object.

The House and the Senate passed separate versions of the extension act, and in those bills efforts were made to protect every legitimate interest which had any rightful complaint to make against the O. P. A. Both committees worked sincerely and diligently on the matter. The conferees worked day and night on it, and only yesterday they brought in a conference report which I think, under all the circumstances, is as good a report as could have been obtained from the two bills passed by the House and the Senate.

It seems to me that if the canners had any legitimate complaint they should have taken advantage of the opportunity, which was extended during 2 months of hearings, to have made it known. But they did not do so.

The amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut is to strike out

the House language appearing on page 12, reading as follows:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

I agree with the statements about the seeming impropriety of proposing such a limitation on the next day after an extension act has been passed, especially when we realize that the act was under consideration for 4 or 5 months, during which no one came before the committee to request any change in the basic law, in the Taft amendment, or in the regulations under the law. It seems to me that on the following day after we have agreed to a conference report, now to amend it by way of limitation on the appropriation—and, of course, I absolve the Senator from Oregon—would be an improper thing for the Senate to do; for now we are asked, by way of a proposed limitation on the use of this money, to amend a fundamental law to which only yesterday we agreed, and to which the House only today has agreed.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to place one fact in the RECORD. A witness from Virginia appeared before the hearings of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. I have sent for the record of those hearings. Unfortunately, they are not available; they are not yet in print.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no doubt that such a witness appeared before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. But I say that no such witness appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the entire language should go to conference. I have already read the language adopted by the House. The Senate committee amendment would strike out the word "commodity", on page 12, in line 20, and would insert the words "processed fruits and vegetables."

The Senator from Oregon will be one of the conferees on the bill. I hope he will not object to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut, striking out the entire language of the proviso, so that it will all go to conference, and can be threshed out there in the light of the new facts which the Congress and the conferees should have before a rider of this sort is written into the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, in the interest of expediting the work, I shall comply with that request, with the understanding that in doing so I am not reversing my position on the language.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, I understand that. I appreciate the willingness of the Senator to work it out.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished majority leader if the provision would not have to go to conference in any event, should the committee amendment be agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Not all of it would have to go. If the committee amendment were adopted all that would be sent to conference would be the substitution of the words "fruits and vegetables" for "any commodity." If we merely adopt the committee amendment, the entire provision will not be in conference.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, may I say another word in explanation?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield, if I have the floor.

Mr. HOLMAN. The two words "any commodity" would cover scrap iron, clothing, and many items of which I have no knowledge whatever. But I do have real intimate and accurate knowledge of the fruit raising, preserving, and processing industry on the Pacific coast. I am not academic when I talk of that particular industry.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I appreciate the truth of what the Senator from Oregon has said.

Mr. President, I hope that the amendment will be agreed to so that the conference committee may have the whole problem before it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 12, line 20.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Can the Senate vote on the pending amendment to strike out the entire language without first acting on the committee amendment?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, it cannot do so until the committee amendment has been disposed of. Then the bill will be before the Senate for further amendment.

Mr. MALONEY. I hope the committee amendment will be rejected so that we can vote upon my amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 12, line 20.

The amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the committee amendments. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. MALONEY. On page 12, in line 17, beginning with the words "Provided further," I move to strike out down to and including line 23.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I am not a member of the committee having to do with the Price Control Act, but my understanding of the matter is—and I ask to be corrected if I am in error—that the canners and other processors of commodities are afraid, based upon rumors, statements, or declarations which have been made, that the O. P. A. intends to enforce what is probably known as grade labeling.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I am unable to enlighten the Senator with regard to that point. I do not know what

the fears of the canners may be. I know that they have indicated approval of the existing law and the existing regulations.

Mr. GEORGE. May I ask the Senator if the intention to which I have referred on the part of the O. P. A. is within his knowledge or information? He is a member of the committee and has had an opportunity to examine the O. P. A. Administrator.

Mr. MALONEY. Unhesitatingly, the answer is "No." I have no knowledge that any such attempt is to be made. I have no suspicion of it, and I have no reason to believe that such a program is in the minds of the O. P. A. officials.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In discussing the matter with the O. P. A. officials I received the distant impression that they propose to continue to operate under the Taft amendment and the regulations which have been promulgated under the amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. I had the impression that the operation of the so-called Taft amendment—I believe it was worked out by the Senator from Ohio last year—was agreeable to the canners. But I understood also that they were disturbed by some declarations which had been made that the O. P. A. expected to inaugurate grade labeling on a rather wide scale.

Mr. MALONEY. Such fears apparently have not reached the ears of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft]. He participated in all the hearings held on the price-control bill. He was a member of the conference committee. The matter was discussed in conference. I assume, in view of the circumstances, that had there been any fears someone would have acquainted the able Senator from Ohio with them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to have some information regarding the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Bowles stated that the O. P. A. had already established its regulations, and that they were in operation at that time. It was also stated that there was no intention to change them. There has been no purpose to change the regulations.

Mr. BARKLEY. I may add, if the Senator will permit me, that those regulations apply distinctly to the 1944 crop which will soon go into processing.

Mr. GEORGE. I realize that the distinguished majority leader and the Senator from Connecticut are members of the committee. Those of us who are not members, and therefore unable to inquire of the Administrator with regard to his purpose, would be very glad to be informed. I am glad to have the statements made by Senators on this particular point. I believe that if the question of grade labeling were again to be raised it would be very unfortunate at this time.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wish to read the following statement from the O. P. A.

Industry has operated for almost a year under the provisions of the Taft amendment. It has been tried and has been found to meet its purpose of protecting business from needless burdens. Grade labeling is not at issue in this discussion.

So I believe that grade labeling is not involved at all.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand that the O. P. A. may later carry on a grade-labeling program.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have been assured that it is not their intention to do so.

Mr. GEORGE. And that they propose to operate under the regulations issued in connection with the Taft amendment.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is my understanding.

Mr. GEORGE. Is not that procedure generally agreeable to the industry?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is my information.

Mr. MALONEY. Is the Senator from Georgia directing the inquiry to me?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. MALONEY. That is my understanding.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, may I address an inquiry?

Mr. MALONEY. If I have the floor, I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I merely asked a question of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. HOLMAN. I should like to know what evidence exists indicating that the fruit-packing and preserving industry is agreeable to the action which the Senator from Connecticut desires the Senate to take. Is there any positive information which he possesses, or is he basing his remarks merely on the negative statement that the industry's willingness does not appear?

Mr. MALONEY. I understand that representatives of the industry appeared before the House committee and indicated their satisfaction with existing laws.

Mr. HOLMAN. If possible, I should like reference made to the record. I do not have the record before me.

Mr. MURDOCK. I believe that the statement made in behalf of the industry before the House committee was to the effect that the industry had some minor objections to the plan. But a subsequent statement was made as follows:

The industry did testify before the House committee and explained its objections to the Administrator's plan. The industry's representatives, however, stated expressly that they did not intend to ask for an amendment in the law.

Mr. HOLMAN. Who represented the industry? Does it appear of record?

Mr. MURDOCK. I refer the distinguished Senator to page 905 of the printed hearings of the House committee for an answer to his question.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I hope we may have a vote on my amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut to strike out the proviso beginning in line 17, page 12.

[The amendment was agreed to.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a brief statement concerning the matter which has been under discussion.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO PERSONS FIXING MAXIMUM PRICES ON PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY CLASSES EXCEPT WHERE STANDARDS HAVE BEEN IN GENERAL USE

1. IMPROPER LEGISLATIVE ACTION

After full hearing, debate, and conference discussion on the substantive provisions of the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, Congress included in the act the provisions of the Taft amendment limiting the authority of the Office of Price Administration as to grade labeling and use of grades and standards. The Taft amendment was added as section 2 (j) to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 in July 1943 in the joint resolution continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation. For almost a year, the Office of Price Administration has operated under the provisions of the Taft amendment. All interested persons had an opportunity to present their views to the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees at the hearings on the Stabilization Extension Act. Neither the committees nor the Congress believed that changes should be made.

The appropriation bill, however, now contains a limitation upon the payment of salaries to persons fixing maximum prices on processed fruits and vegetables by classes except where standards have been in general use. This language severely curtails the control of prices of an important segment of the food industry. It takes from the Taft amendment only one of the grounds for action by the Administrator. By indirection it nullifies the expressed will of Congress in passing the Stabilization Extension Act with no changes in the Taft amendment. The action takes from the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees the responsibility which was properly theirs for dealing with the substantive provisions of the act. No opportunity was given to all persons interested to present their views, nor to Congress to focus its attention upon the merits of the standards issue. Therefore, regardless of the merits, the provisions should be eliminated from the appropriation bill. If the case against the Taft amendment is strong, it should be presented in such a way that Congress will be in full possession of all the facts and arguments.

2. CLASS LEGISLATION

The appropriation bill limitation applies only to the food industry and only to a segment of that industry. If there is merit in the argument for further limitation of the Taft amendment, other persons both within and without the food industry are entitled to be heard. Congress has made every effort in the extension of the Stabilization Act to avoid class legislation. There is no reason why it should abandon its effort in dealing with the appropriation bill.

3. THE TAFT AMENDMENT HAS AFFORDED ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY

The purpose of the Taft amendment in general was to prevent the imposition of needless burdens upon business. Although arguments have been presented by a limited number of persons opposing pricing by standards, industry itself has in many cases asked for such pricing. Industry has been aware that the Taft amendment affords protection against needless use of standards in the control of pricing.

CONCLUSION

Congress should not, by indirection, further limit the provisions of the Taft amendment which it has just now approved, by passage of the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. It should not lay itself open to the criticism that it is favoring any one group. It should not, without adequate consideration, abandon the provisions of the Taft amendment, which in general have afforded industry protection against needless use of standards.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5040) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. NYE, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may now proceed to the call of the calendar for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection, beginning at the end of the last call.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will state the bills on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3961) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, was announced as first in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1898) to amend section 99 of the Judicial Code, as amended so as to change the term of the District Court for the District of North Dakota at Minot, N. Dak., was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ADVANCEMENT IN RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND

The bill (H. R. 634) to provide for the advancement of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of vice admiral, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I inquire if Calendar No. 917, House bill 634, went over?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was just passed.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] would like to be heard on that bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will entertain a motion to reconsider.

Mr. WHERRY. The vote on the passage of the bill should be reconsidered and the bill should be passed over until the Senator from Vermont can return to the Senate Chamber.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which House bill 634 was passed is reconsidered.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senator from Nebraska has taken the action he has taken, because the Senator from Vermont desired to be present when this bill was considered. He told me he intended to ask that it be passed over. That is a course of action I very much regret, for the bill has been pending for a long time and I should like to have favorable action on it; but if the Senator from Vermont were in the Chamber, he would request that it go over, and, of course, he would have that right under the rules of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1473) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that that bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ACQUISITION OF DATA REQUIRED BY THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 227) extending the period for the acquisition by the Railroad Retirement Board of data needed in carrying out the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Acts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIM OF ZEPHYR AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

The bill (H. R. 3596) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of Zephyr Aircraft Corporation against the United States, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. H. HARRIS

The bill (H. R. 3737) for the relief of M. H. Harris was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. FLETCHER LANKTON AND JOHN N. ZIEGELE

The bill (S. 1904) for the relief of J. Fletcher Lankton and John N. Ziegele was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that calendar No. 975, House bill 4707, is identical with the Senate bill just stated. Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill and will be now considered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 32: on page 47, line 22, after the word "business", insert "": *Provided further*, That the employee of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic who is charged with the immediate responsibility for, and exercises supervision over, the issuance of tags and certificates of title and the registration of motor vehicles and trailers shall hereafter be known as the Registrar of Titles and Tags, and so long as the present incumbent of the position for which a designation is hereby provided continues to hold such position it shall be classified in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an article appearing in today's issue of the Washington Star.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by one of the pages, Dorsey Joe Bartlett.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if there are any more conference reports coming up tonight.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed there may be two or three conference reports. We will wait a reasonable time for them.

WARTIME DAMAGE CLAIMS

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1173) to provide for staying judicial proceedings against the United States in time of war, on claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy, or for towage or salvage services to such vessels, when the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the prosecution of such proceedings would endanger the security of naval operations or interfere therewith, and to authorize the settlement and payment of such claims, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman for an explanation.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this bill simply provides for a stay of judicial proceedings against the United States in time of war, on claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy. The bill has the unanimous report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, and has already passed the Senate.

If we are going to continue to permit these judicial proceedings to be taken for damages caused by war vessels, according to the Navy we are going to endanger the security of naval operations, and also interfere therewith. It has been shown in evidence in some of the claims which they have already had in the courts for adjudication that much information relative to naval operations, especially on the convoy routes, has been disclosed. The Navy Department believes it is extremely bad business to be permitted to go on, and they are asking that all claims be deferred until after the war, when these commanding officers can be called to testify.

Mr. MAAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. MAAS. It applies only to foreign vessels, because American registry vessels are already excluded. We ought not to treat American registry vessels any different than we treat foreign vessels.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever in time of war the Secretary of the Navy shall certify to a court in which is pending a suit of the nature hereinafter defined, or to a judge of such court, that the prosecution of such suit would tend to endanger the security of naval operations in such war, or to interfere with such operations, all further proceedings in such suit shall forthwith be stayed until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in such war, or until such earlier date as may be stated in such certificate. The suits to which this act applies are hereby defined as follows: All suits under the act approved March 3, 1925, entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes" (43 Stat. 1112; 46 U. S. C. 781 ff.), wherein a claim is made for damages caused by a vessel of the Navy, or in the naval service, or for compensation for towage or salvage services, including contract salvage, rendered to any such vessel. The stay of proceedings in pending suits as provided in this section shall not operate to suspend the issuance of process to take or preserve evidence to be used in the trial of the issues of the suit, or to prevent the completion of action under the authority of similar process already issued at the time of such stay of suit: *Provided*, That if at the time of certification by the Secretary of the Navy for stay of proceedings, as provided in this section, or at any time thereafter prior to the termination of stay, the Secretary of the Navy shall file with the

court an additional certificate that the issuance of such process to preserve evidence or the completion of action on process already issued would tend to endanger the security of the United States or any of the naval or military operations in such war, or to interfere with such operations, then all such proceedings for the taking or preserving of evidence to be used by either party in the trial of the issues in such suit shall be suspended until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in such war, or until such earlier date as shall have been fixed in the certificate for stay of proceedings in such suit.

SEC. 2. Whenever in time of war the Secretary of the Navy shall certify to the court, or a judge of the court in which proceedings for the purpose are pending, that the granting of a *dedimus potestatem* to take depositions, or a direction to take depositions in *perpetuum rei memoriam*, or the taking of depositions or production of evidence pursuant to such *dedimus potestatem* or direction, or pursuant to any other proceeding for the purpose, in connection with or in relation to any claim against the United States on which such suit would lie, would tend to endanger the security of the United States or any of the naval or military operations in such war, or to interfere with such operations, then such *dedimus potestatem* shall not be granted, such direction shall not be made, and such deposition shall not be taken or evidence produced, until 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in such war, or such earlier date as may be stated in such certificate, and if prior to filing such certificate such proceedings shall have been commenced, the same shall upon filing such certificate forthwith be stayed until 6 months after cessation of such hostilities or such earlier date as may be stated in such certificate.

SEC. 3. The phrase "vessels of the Navy or in the naval service" shall include, for the purposes of this act, in addition to all vessels of the Navy, and of the Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy, all vessels manned by the Navy, including the Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy, and all vessels chartered on bare-boat charter to the Navy, or to the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating as a part of the Navy.

SEC. 4. At any time while a stay is in effect under this act the Secretary of the Navy may file with such court or judge his certificate extending or shortening the time stated in his prior certificate, during which the prosecution of such suit or the taking of such deposition or production of evidence would tend to endanger the security of the United States or of such operations in time of war, or to interfere therewith. Any claimant or party deeming himself adversely affected by a stay under the provisions of this act may serve on the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, D. C., a written notice, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to reconsider the stay previously issued and to issue a further certificate. Such written notice shall identify the stay then in effect by attaching a copy of the certificate of the Secretary of the Navy upon which the stay is based or by a description sufficient for its identification. The said notice shall not contain any recital of the facts or circumstances involved. Within 10 days after receipt of such notice, the Secretary of the Navy or some official designated by him, shall hold in secret a hearing at which the claimant or his representative may present such facts and arguments as he may think material with respect to the question as to whether or not a stay should be issued or maintained. Within 10 days after such hearing, the Secretary of the Navy shall file with the court in which said stay is pending, or the court in which the proceeding stayed was instituted, his further certificate stating whether the stay shall then be terminated,

or for what time the stay is to continue in effect. If the Secretary of the Navy shall fail to file such further certificate, the court, upon application by such claimant or party, shall issue its order directing the Secretary of the Navy to file a certificate within the time to be specified in such order. Any certificate issued by the Secretary of the Navy shall remain in effect for the time stated therein or until it is terminated or altered by a further certificate. The filing of any further certificate under this section shall extend or shorten the time, as the case may be, during which the stay in relation to which it is made shall continue in effect, to the time stated in such further certificate, or shall terminate such stay if it be so stated in such further certificate: *Provided*, That in no case shall any stay under this act remain in force longer than 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in such war.

Any certificate issued by the Secretary of the Navy pursuant to this act may, in his discretion, be restricted, so that it stays only the taking of testimony of certain witnesses or evidence on certain subjects, in which event such proceedings as are not so stayed may continue.

Before making any certificate provided for in this act, the Secretary of the Navy shall make or cause to be made such investigation of the case to which the certificate relates as to satisfy himself that the issuance of the certificate for the purposes authorized by this act is necessary.

SEC. 5. The time during which a claimant may file suit of the nature described in section 1 upon a claim against the United States shall be computed by excluding the time during which a stay under section 2, or any extension thereof, shall be in effect as to any proceedings by or on behalf of such claimant for the taking of a deposition or the production of evidence in connection with or in relation to such claim.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, or settle claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, and for compensation for towage and salvage services, including contract salvage, rendered to such vessels, and to pay the amount of any claim so determined, compromised, or settled, and upon acceptance of such payment by the claimant, and not until then such determination, settlement, or compromise of such claim shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That this section, as respects the determination, compromise, settlement, and payment of claims, shall be supplementary to, and not in lieu of all other provisions of law authorizing consideration, adjustment, determination, settlement, and payment of claims: *Provided further*, That no claim in excess of \$3,000 shall be considered hereunder which accrued prior to September 8, 1939: *Provided further*, That all payments of claims made under this section shall be made out of the appropriation "miscellaneous expenses, Navy": *And provided further*, That the payment of any claim on which a net amount exceeding \$100,000 is determined to be due from the United States, or which is compromised or settled at a net amount exceeding \$100,000 payable by the United States, shall not be authorized by this section, and all claims determined, compromised, or settled hereunder at a net amount exceeding \$100,000 payable by the United States shall be certified by the Secretary of the Navy to the Congress.

SEC. 7. (a) On payment of any claim determined, compromised, or settled under section 6 of this act at a net amount exceeding \$3,000, but not exceeding \$100,000, payable by the United States, the Secretary of the Navy within 20 days of payment shall file a report with the Naval Affairs Committees

of the Senate and House of Representatives setting forth the nature of the claim, the vessel or vessels involved, the amount paid with respect thereto, the basis of the determination, compromise, or settlement, and other pertinent facts: *Provided*, That during any war the reports required under this section may omit any fact or facts disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would be prejudicial to the national security.

(b) Subject to the proviso of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Congress, at each session thereof, all claims which have been paid under this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 4, line 13, after the word "stay" insert the words "or suspension, either of prosecution of suit or of the taking of testimony."

Page 6, add a new section 5 as follows:

"Sec. 5. In any case in which either the United States or a claimant against the United States in one of the cases specified in section 1 of this act has been prevented by any stay or suspension provided for in this act from examining any witness, and in any case where the United States shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court that it has refrained from instituting suit or from taking the testimony of any witness in any pending suit in order to avoid endangering the security of naval operations or interfering with such operations and where, in either of such cases, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court, on appropriate evidence or by agreement by counsel, that the United States or the claimant, as the case may be, is unable after reasonable efforts to secure the testimony of any such witness, the Court shall receive in evidence, in lieu of such testimony, (a) the affidavit of such witness, duly sworn to before a notary public or other authorized officer, or (b) the statement or testimony of such witness before a naval investigation, board of investigation, court of inquiry or court martial or Coast Guard investigation: *Provided*, That the use of such testimony shall not in any litigation make admissible the remainder of the said record or compel the production of the remainder of said record by the United States."

In considering such affidavit or statement or testimony, the Court shall give such weight to it as the Court thinks proper under all the circumstances of the case.

Page 7, line 18, strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

Page 7, lines 20 and 21, strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

Page 7, line 23, strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

Page 8, line 3, strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

On page 7, line 18, strike out 5 and insert 6.

On line 25, strike out 6 and insert 7.

On page 9, line 4, strike out 7 and insert 8.

The amendments were agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Hon. Wilson W. Wyatt, mayor of Louisville.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5040) the second deficiency appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. POWERS.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4967) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4967) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1 and 3.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
JOE STARNES,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4967) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 2, relating to "Welfare of Enlisted Men": Confines the inhibition against the employment of persons to paint or otherwise reproduce war scenes except by means of photography, or to paint portraits or to engage in decorative art projects to civilian personnel, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 7, relating to "Engineer Service": Appropriates \$1,799,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,800,217,000, as proposed by the House, the reduction applying to the project for oil drilling in Alaska.

Amendment No. 6, relating to "Military Posts": Clarifies, as proposed by the Senate, the provision proposed by the House with respect to the disposition of military real

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 23, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5040]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 45, and 46.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$179,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

PRINTING AND BINDING

The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department," contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office, including technical and instructional printing and publications, which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, is hereby increased to \$18,500,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

UNITED STATES SENATE

No. 1: Appropriates for the Senate in the amounts and for the purposes proposed by the Senate amendment.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

No. 2: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

No. 3: Appropriates \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, for books for the adult blind as authorized by the act approved June 13, 1944.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 4, 5, and 6: Appropriates \$179,000,000, instead of \$177,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$182,252,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses; limits the amount that may be used for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes to \$50,000, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House provision, eliminated by the Senate, which prohibits the use of Office of Price Administration funds for the payment of salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use, modified so as to limit the proviso to "processed fruits and vegetables" instead of to "commodities".

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Nos. 7, 8, and 9: Appropriates \$2,680,000, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses in administering the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and \$1,500,000 for the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Fund, as proposed by the Senate, and as authorized by the act of May 29, 1944.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 10 and 11: Appropriates \$14,701.69 more for the payment of damage claims adjusted and certified for appropriation after the bill had passed the House.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

No. 12: Increases the amount which may be expended for travel in the fiscal year 1944 by \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

No. 13: Strikes out the appropriation of \$1,108,000 for landing areas, inserted by the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19: Appropriates \$11,836.76 more for payment of damages caused by naval vessels, as proposed by the Senate; inserts the provision, proposed by the Senate, permitting patients in naval hospitals manufacturing or producing articles incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation to retain ownership of such articles except in those cases where such manufacture or production is specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility; increases the amount which may be used from naval appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 for printing and binding from \$8,500,000 to \$18,500,000 and, in this connection, the managers at the conference have agreed that such increase is intended for procurement of technical and instructional printing and publications and if it appears, as the fiscal year progresses, that the limitation cannot be maintained without impairment of naval operations Congress can be consulted with respect to its revision; and appropriates \$82.50 more, as proposed by the Senate, for payment of claims for damages caused by vessels of the Coast Guard.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nos. 20, 21, and 22: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, additional amounts for the fiscal year 1944, occasioned by new laws at this session of Congress, salaries of post-office inspectors, \$12,500; compensation of postmasters, \$311,000; and operating force for public buildings, \$136,800.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 23: Inserts the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, making existing appropriations for rivers and harbors available to the extent of approximately \$25,000 (estimated) for the improvement of the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Fla., between its mouth and Inglis.

No. 24: Appropriates an additional \$112,218.50, as proposed by the Senate, for payment of claims adjudicated by the Secretary of War pursuant to existing law and certified to Congress for appropriation after the bill passed the House.

JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Nos. 26 to 44, inclusive: Appropriates additional amounts, aggregating \$2,698,843.38, for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts and the Court of Claims, for audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, and for authorized property damage claims; all certified to Congress for appropriation pursuant to existing law after the bill had passed the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Nos. 45 and 46: Strikes out section 304, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the Director of Selective Service to provide for the assignment of conscientious objectors to medical and relief units outside the continental United States.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.



Classification of foregoing appropriations by fiscal years

(Total regular annual and permanent (general and special accounts))

Fiscal years:

1944-----	\$106,171,178,884.00
1943-----	8,348,916,709.27
1942 and prior years-----	31,318,996.77
Judgments and audited claims-----	12,594,004.58

Grand total----- 114,564,008,594.62

*Includes \$1,000,000 for migratory bird conservation fund for 1944; and \$22,913,800 for "Expenses of loans" for 1943.

NOTE.—For Trust Funds see pp. 544-563.

Mr. McKELLAR. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a similar statement relative to appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, 1945. It is a recapitulation of the appropriations made by the Seventy-eighth Congress, second session. The figures must necessarily be subject to correction, although I think they are substantially correct. The clerks of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees have done a splendid job in compiling these figures so quickly. I wish to call attention to the remarkable difference between the total appropriations for last year and the total appropriations for the present year.

Last year we appropriated \$114,564,008,594.62. This year we have appropriated \$67,192,237,127.64, as against the \$114,000,000,000 appropriated last year, or a difference—less than last year—of \$47,371,771,466.98. In other words, our appropriations for the ensuing year amount to approximately 58 percent of the appropriations for last year.

I take great pleasure in submitting those figures for the RECORD, and at this time I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the figures were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Recapitulation of appropriations (78th Cong., 2d sess. (preliminary figures subject to correction))

REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS

Agriculture-----	\$562,145,918.00
District of Columbia-----	69,111,569.00
Independent offices-----	8,485,099,785.00
Interior Department-----	103,239,796.36

Labor-Federal Security:

Labor Department-----	68,119,050.00
Federal Security Agency-----	633,843,885.00
Related independent agencies-----	410,681,529.00

Total----- 1,112,644,464.00

Legislative and Judiciary:

Legislative-----	46,245,994.66
Judiciary-----	13,455,024.00

Total----- 59,701,018.66

Military-----	15,434,814,795.00
Navy Department-----	27,569,798,301.00

State, Justice, and Commerce:

State-----	47,138,500.00
Justice-----	116,477,200.00
Commerce-----	78,322,000.00

Total----- 241,937,700.00

Treasury and Post Office:

Treasury-----	\$220,636,897.00
Post Office-----	1,110,209,272.00

Total----- 1,330,846,169.00

War Department, civil functions-----	92,455,440.00
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Total, regular annual acts----- 55,061,794,956.02

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ACTS

Farm Labor Supply, 1944-----	31,359,200.00
First Deficiency, 1944-----	489,762,870.04
National War Agencies, 1945-----	1,030,937,242.00
Defense Aid and U. N. R. R. A-----	3,920,320,000.00
Second Deficiency, 1944-----	241,368,992.58

Total, Deficiency and Supplemental Acts----- 5,713,748,304.62

Total miscellaneous appropriations exclusive of amounts in private and sundry special laws----- 6,900,000.00

Total permanent annual appropriations, general and special accounts, as estimated in 1945 Budget (subject to revision)----- 6,409,793,867.00

Total appropriations, 78th Cong., 2d sess. (preliminary totals)----- 67,199,237,127.64

Total appropriations

Total appropriations, 78th Cong., 1st sess-----	\$114,564,008,594.62
Total appropriations, 78th Cong., 2d sess-----	67,192,237,127.64

Decrease, 78th Cong., 2d sess., under 78th Cong., 1st sess----- 47,371,771,466.98

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me also state that last year the contract authorizations were \$13,446,339,945, and for the ensuing year the contractual authorizations are only \$8,029,665,901, or a difference of over \$5,460,000,000. I send to the desk a statement relating to that matter, and ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Contract authorization

Total, 78th Cong., 1st sess-----	\$13,446,339,945
Total, 78th Cong., 2d sess-----	8,029,665,901

Decrease, 78th Cong., 2d sess., under 78th Cong., 1st sess----- 5,416,674,044

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to one other fact. In June 1942 our national indebtedness was approximately \$72,000,000,000. Later I shall have the actual figures placed in the RECORD, but at this time I state only the round sums. In June 1942, as I have said, our national indebtedness was \$72,000,000,000. In June 1943 it was \$136,000,000,000. On June 1, 1944, it was \$188,000,000,000. However, it will be seen that the increase this year was nothing

like as great as the increase last year. I thought those figures, showing the remarkable reduction in the rate of increase of expenditures of the Government during this great war, after providing for every war need, would be of interest to Senators, and I think it will be of interest to all Senators to have the figures in the RECORD.

So, Mr. President, I wish to say again that I personally thank the Clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations for compiling these figures so promptly after the bills have been passed.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I cannot resist the impulse to pay a brief word of tribute to the Senator from Tennessee. I think what has been accomplished in the orderly handling of our fiscal affairs is largely attributable to the efforts of the senior Senator from Tennessee. All through consideration of the appropriation bills he has shown patience, kindness, and an amazing knowledge of the fiscal affairs of the Government; and I have been intrigued by, and I have grown to admire, the vigor and the picturesqueness with which the Senator from Tennessee advocates the causes in which he believes, and denounces those he believes to be wrong.

Out of a long experience, Mr. President, permit me to say that in my judgment the Senator from Tennessee is one of the great legislators who has served in the Congress during the last third of a century.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator with all my heart.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 45, and 46.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$179,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That none of the funds

appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"PRINTING AND BINDING"

"The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Navy Department', contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office, including technical and instructional printing and publications, which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, is hereby increased to \$18,500,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the conference report be considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, are there any further motions which should be made, or can the bill now go to the President?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference is in complete agreement, and the conference report has been agreed to. That completes legislative action on the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, now that action on the last appropriation bill has been finally completed, I wish to join in the tribute paid to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] as the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I not only congratulate the Senator from Tennessee on the fact that these enormous appropriations have been completed at an earlier date, before the termination of the fiscal year, than in any other year I remember, but I also congratulate him on the enormous amount of work he has been able to accomplish as the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Not only has he shown great knowledge of the details of the financial set-up of our Government but he has exhibited a remarkable degree of discretion in deciding, so far as he was personally concerned, and so far as acting as acting chairman of the committee was concerned, the merits and demerits of many of the items which have come before the

Committee on Appropriations and before the Senate.

I hope the Senator from Tennessee will take advantage of the recess which we are about to take in order to obtain a well deserved rest. I may also say that I hope other Senators, who have labored here almost continuously since 1939, will take advantage of the brief recess which we are about to take in order to renew not only their strength physically, but their contacts with constituents whom they represent, that being essential in order that we may have real representative government.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will yield in just a moment. Every Senator will have an opportunity to get into the RECORD everything which he wants to have put in. In the meantime, I wish to have some business transacted.

Mr. MAYBANK. Very well.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 94, which established the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission, has been adopted by both Houses. It has not yet been signed by the President. One of the provisions of the joint resolution is that the members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 15 days following the passage of the act. It provides that certain of the appointments shall be made by the President of the Senate. Inasmuch as we are about to recess, in all likelihood the 15 days will have expired following the enactment of the law, which is completed by the President placing his signature to the act, before Congress will reassemble. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the Acting President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized during the recess of the Congress to make the appointments authorized by the joint resolution to be made by the President of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DOMESTIC STABILITY, NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND PROSECUTION OF WORLD WAR NO. 2

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have one other matter to present. In October 1942, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, there was printed Senate Document 285, dealing with the domestic stability, national defense, and prosecution of World War No. 2. I have before me a compilation of the information up to date in chronological form, bringing Senate Document 285 up to date, with such revisions and additions as may be necessary.

I ask unanimous consent that the document be reprinted with the additions and revisions set out in chronological order, so as to make it complete up to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(NOTE.—This will be furnished later by the Secretary of the Senate.)

INFANTRY DAY

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as we know, June 15 was Infantry Day. The War Department called upon the people of the country to pay tribute to our infantrymen. Before the War Department had set aside June 15 as Infantry Day, it sent a letter of inquiry to our theater commanders overseas as to what they thought of Infantry Day. I wish to read to the Senate the answer to that inquiry made by General Stilwell, who we know is today in command of our forces on the Burma-India front. It is a fine tribute to the infantrymen, and I know of no better way of ending the session than by reading this tribute. General Stilwell writes:

I am against an Infantry Day. Every day is Infantry Day where the fighting is going on. Every day is Infantry Day where the men are too hungry, scared, wet, dry, hot, cold, or exhausted but still determined to plug ahead to their unknown destination. These pluggers are the backbone of our armed forces, the guys with the rifle and bayonet who slug it out personally with the enemy. The front line of battle is the line where the infantryman stops. We win if he gets ahead; we lose if the enemy overruns him. Give him a day? The doughboy doesn't need a day to be remembered. His example of unselfish effacement of individuality for the common good is before us every day and he is remembered for it in millions of American homes. The doughboy doesn't need a day. Let somebody else have it.

Mr. President, I wish to join with General Stilwell in his tribute to the American infantryman.

**AMENDMENT OF CANAL ZONE CODE—
CONFERENCE REPORT**

Mr. PEPPER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

CLAUDE PEPPER,
TOM STEWART,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

S. O. BLAND,
ROBERT RAMSPECK,
RICHARD J. WELCH.

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, is this the conference report with reference to Panama Canal officials?

Mr. PEPPER. It is.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

**NOTICE BY SENATOR DAVIS OF SPEECH
ON PHILIP MURRAY**

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, when the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] returns to the Senate following the recess I shall make a statement with reference to Mr. Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., and of the United Steel Workers. For more than 30 years Mr. Murray has been a resident of Pittsburgh, my home city.

the RECORD and to include therein certain tables with reference to appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter written by certain Members of Congress, published in the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD on several subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial appearing in the Hartford Courant on June 21.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein excerpts from an editorial appearing in the Red Oak Express.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[Mr. ANDERSON of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the San Francisco News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MUR-

RAY] be given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a shipping statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 46):

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, June 23, 1944, they shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, August 1, 1944, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the third day after their respective Members are notified to reassemble in accordance with section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever event occurs first.

SEC. 2. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever in their opinion legislative expediency shall warrant it or whenever the majority leader of the Senate and the majority leader of the House, acting jointly, or the acting minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House, acting jointly, file a written request with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House that the Congress reassemble for the consideration of legislation.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 47):

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the two Houses, as authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 46, the Acting President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of each House and found truly enrolled.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO APPOINT COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR BY THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Speaker be authorized to appoint

commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and also to include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extension of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I understand that period is generally 10 days.

Mr. McCORMACK. About 10 days, so I am informed by competent authority.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a poem by Mr. Horace C. Carlisle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3:46 p. m.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H. R. 4803, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has this resolution been considered by the Subcommittee on Bridges?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes; and it has been considered by the full committee. There is a unanimous report. This bill extends the time for commencing and completing a bridge to be constructed by the bridge commissioners of Arkansas and the city of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is a public toll bridge?

Mr. CHAPMAN. A public toll bridge, according to the form of the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How many times has the gentleman renewed this application?

Mr. CHAPMAN. I think it has been renewed once or twice before.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is there any opposition to it?

Mr. CHAPMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] and the mayor of Memphis, a former Representative, Mr. Chandler, told me that they had made a good deal of progress toward constructing the bridge.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near Memphis, authorized to be built by the Memphis and Arkansas Bridge Commission by an act of Congress approved September 27, 1940, are hereby extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from August 10, 1944.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "September 27, 1940" and insert "August 10, 1939, and heretofore extended by act of Congress approved September 27, 1940, November 21, 1941, and June 23, 1943."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report on the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal

years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 45, and 46.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$179,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"PRINTING AND BINDING

"The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department", contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office, including technical and instructional printing and publications, which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, is hereby increased to \$18,500,000."; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,

C. A. WOODRUM,

LOUIS LUDLOW,

J. BUELL SNYDER,

EMMET O'NEAL,

JOHN TABER,

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

W. P. LAMBERTSON,

D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

M. E. TYDINGS,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

JOHN H. OVERTON,

RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

CHAS. GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the

accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

UNITED STATES SENATE

No. 1: Appropriates for the Senate in the amounts and for the purposes proposed by the Senate amendment.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

No. 2: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

No. 3: Appropriates \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, for books for the adult blind as authorized by the act approved June 13, 1944.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 4, 5, and 6: Appropriates \$179,000,000, instead of \$177,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$182,252,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses; limits the amount that may be used for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes to \$50,000, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House provision, eliminated by the Senate, which prohibits the use of O. P. A. funds for the payment of salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use, modified so as to limit the proviso to "processed fruits and vegetables" instead of to "commodities".

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Nos. 7, 8, and 9: Appropriates \$2,680,000, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses in administering the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and \$1,500,000 for the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Fund, as proposed by the Senate, and as authorized by the act of May 29, 1944.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 10 and 11: Appropriates \$14,701.69 more for the payment of damage claims adjusted and certified for appropriation after the bill had passed the House.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

No. 12: Increases the amount which may be expended for travel in the fiscal year 1944, by \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

No. 13: Strikes out the appropriation of \$1,108,000 for landing areas, inserted by the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19: Appropriates \$11,836.76 more for payment of damages caused by naval vessels, as proposed by the Senate; inserts the provision, proposed by the Senate, permitting patients in naval hospitals manufacturing or producing articles incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation to retain ownership of such articles except in those cases where such manufacture or production is specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility; increases the amount which may be used from naval appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 for printing and binding from \$8,500,000 to \$18,500,000, and in this connection the managers at the conference have agreed that such increases is intended for procurement of technical and instructional printing and publications and if it appears, as the fiscal year progresses, that the limitation cannot be maintained without impairment of naval operations Congress can be consulted with respect to its revision; and appropriates \$82.50 more, as proposed by

the Senate, for payment of claims for damages caused by vessels of the Coast Guard.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nos. 20, 21, and 22: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, additional amounts for the fiscal year 1944, occasioned by new laws at this session of Congress: salaries of post-office inspectors, \$12,500; compensation of postmasters, \$311,000; and operating force for public buildings, \$136,800.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 23: Inserts the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, making existing appropriations for rivers and harbors available to the extent of approximately \$25,000 (estimated) for the improvement of the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Fla., between its mouth and Inglis.

No. 24: Appropriates an additional \$112,218.50, as proposed by the Senate, for payment of claims adjudicated by the Secretary of War pursuant to existing law and certified to Congress for appropriation after the bill passed the House.

JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Nos. 26 to 44, inclusive: Appropriates additional amounts aggregating \$2,698,843.38 for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States District Courts and the Court of Claims, for audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, and for authorized property damage claims; all certified to Congress for appropriation pursuant to existing law after the bill had passed the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Nos. 45 and 46: Strikes out section 304, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the Director of Selective Service to provide for the assignment of conscientious objectors to medical and relief units outside the continental United States.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5040) and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents complete agreement upon all points of difference between the two Houses. It is presented with the unanimous endorsement of the managers on the part of the House and of the Senate. It provides for total appropriations of \$241,368,992.58, a considerable reduction of the Budget estimate. This is the last step in the last stage of the last appropriation bill in the last session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, always with the possibility, of course, that there may be need for an abbreviated deficiency bill later this fall. With the exception of that contingency, this bill closes the appropriation schedule for the session and the Congress.

The appropriations for the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, insofar as we are able to compile a preliminary estimate at this time, aggregate \$67,199,237,127.64, as follows:

Recapitulation of appropriations, 78th Cong., 2d sess. (preliminary figures subject to correction)

REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS	
Agriculture.....	\$562,145,918.00
District of Columbia.....	69,111,569.00
Independent offices.....	8,485,099,785.00
Interior Department.....	103,239,796.36
<hr/>	
Labor-Federal Security:	
Labor Department.....	68,119,050.00
Federal Security Agency.....	633,843,885.00
Related independent agencies.....	410,681,529.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,112,644,464.00
<hr/>	
Legislative and Judiciary:	
Legislative.....	46,245,994.66
Judiciary.....	13,455,024.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	59,701,018.66
Military.....	15,434,814,795.00
Navy Department.....	27,569,798,301.00
<hr/>	
State, Justice, and Commerce:	
State.....	47,138,500.00
Justice.....	116,477,200.00
Commerce.....	78,322,000.00
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Total.....	241,937,700.00
<hr/>	
Treasury and Post Office:	
Treasury.....	220,636,897.00
Post Office.....	1,110,209,272.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,330,846,169.00
<hr/>	
War Department civil functions.....	92,455,440.00
<hr/>	
Total, regular annual acts.....	55,061,794,956.02
DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ACTS	
Farm labor supply, 1944.....	\$31,359,200.00
First deficiency, 1944.....	489,762,870.04
National war agencies, 1945.....	1,030,937,242.00
Defense aid and U. N. R. R. A.....	3,920,320,000.00
Second deficiency, 1944.....	241,368,992.58
<hr/>	
Total, deficiency and supplemental acts.....	5,713,748,304.62
<hr/>	
Total miscellaneous appropriations exclusive of amounts in private and sundry special laws.....	6,900,000.00
Total permanent annual appropriations, general and special accounts, as estimated in 1945 Budget (subject to revision).....	6,409,793,867.00
<hr/>	
Total appropriations, 78th Cong., 2d sess. (preliminary totals).....	67,199,237,127.64

The comparable appropriations for the first session of this Congress amounted to \$114,564,800,594.62. In other words, we have appropriated for the second session of the Congress \$47,371,771,466 less than we appropriated during the first session, as indicated by the following tabulation:

Total appropriations	
Total appropriations, 78th Cong., 1st sess.....	\$114,564,008,594.62

Total appropriations, 78th Cong., 2d sess.--- \$67,192,237,127.64

Decrease, 78th Cong., 2d sess., under 78th Cong., 1st sess.----- 47,371,771,466.98

Contract authorization

Total, 78th Cong., 1st sess.--- \$13,446,339,945
Total, 78th Cong., 2d sess.--- 8,029,665,901

Decrease, 78th Cong., 2d sess., under 78th Cong., 1st sess.----- 5,416,674,044

The totals of appropriations as contained in this statement are the totals of the new direct appropriations granted at this session. They do not include the reappropriations carried over from the fiscal year 1944 which are in substantial amounts approximating \$40,000,000,000. This sum is already included in the total of war appropriations granted in previous years and for that reason is not counted again as an appropriation. The decrease in appropriations of this session under those of the last session, approximately \$47,000,000,000, should not be construed as a decrease in the amount of expenditures in the ensuing fiscal year of that amount. It means that Congress has appropriated up for the full prosecution of the war in ample amounts and far enough in advance for all of our necessary military plans and procurements for training of men, procurement of ships, planes, tanks, manufacturing facilities, guns, ammunition, and everything necessary to carry on until new appropriations are needed for the fiscal year 1946. If the war continues unabated during the entire fiscal year 1945, our total expenditures in that fiscal year will probably approximate those of this fiscal year, between ninety and one hundred billion dollars, and part of these expenditures will come from the new appropriations made at this session and part from the war appropriations previously made.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. As I understand, public expenditures during the first session of this Congress were a little over \$114,000,000,000, in the second session \$67,000,000,000, making a total of around \$181,000,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Our appropriations amounted to that sum, not the expenditures, as the gentleman will readily appreciate.

Mr. STEFAN. A total of about \$181,000,000,000 of appropriations for the two sessions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Exactly.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, in the beginning of the war it was necessary to provide large amounts of money for the initiation of the program; for construction, for capital expenditures in sites, plants, factories, shipyards, and facilities. Such preliminary investments are no longer necessary. Expenditures from now on will be for keeping up the production. They are now running at the rate of about \$8,000,000,000 a month, and will continue at that rate as long as

the war in both major theaters remains at its present status and current tension.

In this connection, however, in view of the expectation that the war will reach an end in the European theater some time during the calendar year, attention should be called to the section which was carried in the second deficiency appropriation act just passed by the Congress, requiring a continuing study to be made of war appropriations with a view of having Congress advised, when the state of the war makes it possible, of the balances of the war appropriations which will not be needed thereafter so that appropriate steps may be taken by Congress to repeal them. Under this provision we will be in a position upon cessation of the war—whenever that comes—immediately to salvage as much as possible of the appropriations no longer needed. This is one of the most significant and forward-looking steps taken by the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as we close the books of the committee and offer the final conference report of this momentous session, one of the most eventful in the annals of the Congress, it may not be amiss to review briefly the unusual record of the House Committee on Appropriations for the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Congresses, covering the period of the World War, the war of liberation, down to date. In these 4 crowded years which have witnessed the breaking of so many national precedents from the election of a President of the United States for a third term down to the shattering of all mass-production schedules in the production of the implements of war, the Committee on Appropriations in the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Congresses has surpassed every appropriation record since the foundation of the Republic. From the administration of Washington to that of Hoover, the total expenditures of the Government, including the expenses of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Indian wars, the Spanish-American War, and the First World War, amounted to a total of \$112,203,367,065.

In this Congress alone, the committee has reported to the House, in which all appropriation bills must originate, and the Congress has enacted, bills for \$181,756,245,722.26.

We take no glory in these vast expenditures. They were made under the pressing coercion of war. It was the irreducible price of our freedom and the survival of our form of government. But that did not alleviate the burden of screening the estimates, preparing the bills, and seeing them through the House.

On the contrary, we can take great pride in the fact that along with this unwelcome record of expenditure the Committee on Appropriations has in this Congress reduced nonwar appropriations by the heaviest percentages in the fiscal history of the Nation. For the fiscal year 1939, nonwar expenditures amounted to \$6,515,900,000; comparable expenditures for 1944 are estimated to total \$4,335,800,000, the heaviest reduction ever made over a like period of time.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I was interested in the provision carried in the second deficiency appropriation bill to salvage as much as we could from the war effort when the war ends. I therefore appeal to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to give me some assistance in stopping a practice that apparently started in my district yesterday, when the War Department went into Camp Robinson, a property formerly used by the C. C. C. camps, and took bulldozers and pushed over 20 buildings, barracks, garages, and machine shops, and set a match to 70,000 feet of lumber. The gentleman can well imagine the type of telegrams I am receiving today. I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and his investigators will see that that does not occur again.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unfortunately, that is not within the purview of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I was thinking of the salvage.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have no jurisdiction over an investigation of that kind. Of course, in this case that happened as the result of an order from some officer of the War Department. I would suggest that the gentleman refer the matter to the Committee on Military Affairs, which has special war jurisdiction to make an investigation, and he should also ask the War Department for a report on it.

I may say that many of the committees appointed especially for the purpose of investigation, like the Byrd committee, have investigated many situations like that and found either that the reports were utterly without foundation or that there was some good and sufficient reason for the action taken by the War Department. If the gentleman will submit this to the Department or the proper committee and make a request of the proper authorities they will give him full information on the subject.

Likewise, the Committee on Appropriations has sat more continuously and for longer hours over the last 4 years than in any previous Congress. It has heard more witnesses, taken more pages of testimony, and published larger transcripts than in any previous session. In the two Congresses it has printed over 67,000 pages of hearings and over 2,000 pages of reports, a library in themselves, which cover every field and every phase of human knowledge and endeavor.

Necessarily a vast amount of the evidence adduced before the committee has not been printed, for the reason that it is of a confidential military nature and could not be divulged.

The committee has also made a notable record in revision of its administrative procedure.

In the first place, we have filled, and filled adequately, a long-felt need for a dependable means of securing information upon which to base appropriations. We have established an investigation staff which has supplied every need,

which has met every requirement, and against which not a single criticism has been lodged. It has met with universal approval and commendation. One of its many advantages is its economy of operation. Out of an original appropriation of about \$100,000 for support of the staff, we had expended less than half the amount available at the last report issued this month, and have secured for that expenditure vastly more material than has been secured by some committees of investigation which have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to little effect. The report of expenditures as on June 14, 1944, is as follows:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The following tabulation reflects the obligations incurred since March 8, 1943, by the staff operating under House Resolutions 69 and 116:

Obligations from Mar. 8, 1943, through May 31, 1944

Personal services:

Regular members of the staff..	\$14,452.73
Salaries of personnel on loan from executive departments:	
Treasury	3,116.35
Civil Service Commission..	4,939.04
Interstate Commerce Commission	258.31
Agriculture	1,924.86
Federal Works Agency.....	374.89
Veterans' Administration..	2,154.28
Commerce	1,622.83
Federal Security Agency....	2,164.19
Labor	1,178.10
Office of Censorship.....	1,870.21
Justice.....	1,976.63
Office of War Information..	346.01

Total personal services.. 36,378.43

Other expense items:

Travel expense.....	4,580.20
Communications services.....	10.68
Supplies and materials.....	189.74

Total other expenses..... 4,780.62

Total obligations..... 41,159.05

It will be noted that the amount of \$100,000 was made available under House Resolution 116, therefore, there is still available the unobligated amount of \$58,840.95.

It should also be noted that vouchers have not been received for all of the above obligations, but all known obligations have been taken into consideration in arriving at the total obligations through May 31, 1944.

Respectfully,

ROBERT H. LAUGHLIN,
Chief of the Staff.

Second, the committee has effectively revised its methods of conducting hearings in order to present to the committee and readers of the transcript a consistent and orderly continuity of presentation and justification of the estimates.

Again, the committee has standardized the qualifications of its employees to insure the selection of efficient and competent accessions to the staff. This change in the procedure of the committee was discussed at some length on June 17, and appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date.

One of the minor, but important, changes was the revision of the procedure in authorizing travel allowance for members of the committee in making field inspections.

And last, but not least, the development of a spirit of cooperation on the part of the membership of the committee which has resulted in unanimity of action on all major reports made by the committee to the House.

The Committee on Appropriations is the largest committee of the House and the Congress, consisting of 43 members. If I were permitted to make a recommendation I would suggest that the committee be further increased to 45 members, to provide for 9 subcommittees consisting of 5 members each, 3 from the majority and 2 from the minority, each subcommittee and each committee clerk to handle one bill only. The activities of the Government have increased to such an extent and its budgets correspondingly expanded have become so detailed and involved that the average member of the committee, giving all his time and attention to one of the great supply bills, has more than rendered his share of service to the committee and to the Congress.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. We are all hoping very, very much that next year the Committee on Appropriations will not have nearly so much work to do because we are hoping that by that time the great war emergency will be over, and that is what has caused such a tremendous amount of work on the part of all the Members of Congress, in addition to the members of the Committee on Appropriations. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. At the same time, it must be remembered that the antebellum supply bills had reached huge proportions, one of the annual appropriation bills immediately preceding the war was in excess of a billion dollars, and in the period of readjustment following the war the committee will be confronted by problems equally portentous.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I testify to the incomparable service rendered by all members of the committee, the majority and the minority alike. I desire to express especial appreciation of the cooperation of the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and his colleagues on his side of the table. None of the accomplishments of the committee would have been possible without their invaluable collaboration and support. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the long hours, the indefatigable industry, and the wise counsel and unerring judgment which they and all members of the committee brought to the solution of the perplexing problems which daily confronted us in the consideration of the thousands of items and the allocation of the billions of dollars requiring our attention.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] such time as he may require.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, in these last few days of the session we on the Committee on Appropriations have had a steady job. In fact we have had a steady

job all through the year. I expect that will always be the case. It is true that we have in this year and in this Congress, accomplished a larger percentage of cuts in appropriation estimates than we have been able to accomplish in the last 12 or 14 years. Frankly, for my own part, I believe it has been due to the fact that the Republican minority has had a larger membership and that it has resulted in keener and more virile study of the problems that have been presented to us. I am in hopes that when the Congress meets again we may be equipped for a still more virile study of these appropriations and a still more effective operation upon the estimates that may be submitted to us. The tax burden of the country has become terrific. This year the Federal expenditures will exceed \$92,000,000,000. That is \$16,000,000,000 short of what the hopes of the Budget were a year ago. It is only because things have been watched as closely as they have been watched that it has been possible to keep them down at all. In the days to come, just so long as this war lasts, expenditures undoubtedly are going to increase. But we must be prepared when the days of peace come, as the gentleman from Missouri has indicated in his reference to the section that was added to the deficiency bill this year requiring a detailed study of every item of expenditure and of appropriation, we must be prepared when the day of peace comes to cut off those appropriations just where they are, as closely as we can, so that there will be as little of a hang-over burden on the public and on the taxpayers of America as possible.

This particular bill has had some cuts in it—not as much as I would wish—but on the other hand, more than the other body wished. I am in hopes that as we approach other bills in the days to come that the Republican membership in the House will increase so that we may come more nearly to trimming them down to the place where they will provide only for the real needs of those agencies and departments of Government to give service to the people of the United States.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, unless there are other Members who wish to address the House, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record to include certain tables and material; and I also ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, later when we have been able to compile some of the figures, to insert in the Record the appropriations and expenditures.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address which is to be made by the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], at the Republican Convention at Chicago.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CANAL ZONE CODE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BLAND, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3646) an act to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, for printing in the Record.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

S. O. BLAND,
ROBERT RAMSPECK,
RICHARD J. WELCH,

Managers on the part of the House.

CLAUDE PEPPER,
TOM STEWART,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House bill provided that the term of office of the district attorney and marshal for the Canal Zone be increased from 4 to 8 years.

The Senate amendment provided that the bill should take effect February 1, 1945.

The Senate recedes.

S. O. BLAND,
ROBERT RAMSPECK,
RICHARD J. WELCH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand this restores the bill as it was when it left the House?

Mr. BLAND. Yes; it restores the bill just as it was when it left the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, it seems that my fight and that of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, of which I have the honor of being chairman, to drastically reduce expenditures of the Government and particularly that of nondefense activities has met with the approval of most everyone in and out of Congress except a few bureaucrats who evidently take the position that Congress has no right or authority to even question their sacred funds for their respective departments of government.

I refer particularly to the annual supply bill for the Interior Department as finally agreed upon and passed in record time by both Houses of Congress a few days ago, wherein our committee made a splendid showing in the matter of economies, especially in the several nondefense activities of that department. That measure, as passed, was more than \$12,000,000 below the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget. It also is more than \$20,000,000 below the amount allowed for the Interior Department by that distinguished body at the other end of the Capitol. These figures speak for themselves. It is one thing to talk economy, but it is entirely a different matter to fight for economy and vote for economy when real pressure is attempted to be brought on members by high Government officials and some of their underlings.

Mr. Speaker, I am advised that on yesterday the Secretary of Interior, at a press conference, blew off steam in his typical Ickes' fashion by charging me, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over Interior Department appropriations, with responsibility for slashing his sacred appropriations. I am, of course, grateful to the Secretary for the compliment he unwittingly pays me. I freely admit that I am partly responsible, but the truth is that the members of my subcommittee on Appropriations are economy minded and they are entitled to their full share of the credit for the slashing our committee gave the Department of Interior in the annual supply bill for the next fiscal year. The charge, however, that members of that committee were motivated because of a personal grudge against the Secretary of Interior is both absurd and childish. Merely because Mr. Ickes persists on going around with a chip on his shoulder, he no doubt believes that Members of Congress operate the same way, but such is not true.

Even more absurd is his statement to the press that the slashing our committee gave his communications fund, which includes telegrams and long-distance telephone calls, will result in coal being

rationed during the coming winter. No one knows better than the Secretary that if more funds are actually needed for communications and he can thus convince the Bureau of the Budget of the existence of an emergency, that the limitation imposed could be raised. He is also aware of the fact that the Deficiency Committee, of which I am a Member, is in session almost constantly and has authority to consider any contingency that may arise. It so happens that I did not sponsor this particular amendment limiting expenditures for telephone calls and telegrams, but I am in thorough sympathy with the committee's action in its determination to stop one of the most flagrant abuses in the entire Government. Many reports came to us that high officials of the Interior Department frequently visited with their family and friends over long-distance telephone at Government expense. A glaring example was given by a member of our committee, who while attending a party here in Washington with an important and supposedly responsible official of the Interior Department, witnessed the placing of a long-distance call from Washington to the Pacific coast. After conversing with his wife, who was visiting in California at the time, for some 15 or 20 minutes, he told the long-distance operator, "No; this is not to be charged to my personal account. This is strictly official business." The limitation is simply an honest and sincere effort to put a stop to such flagrant and costly abuses by Government officials, high and low.

The Secretary of the Interior claims that his Department has been cut too drastically because he has stood for a principle, and he refers to the Robert Lovett case. In fact Ickes appeared before the Senate committee and, as shown on page 197 of the Senate hearings, the Secretary, in referring to the House subcommittee, apparently in a desperate effort to discredit it with the distinguished Senators, said in part:

It was this same subcommittee that a year ago, without a hearing, found Robert Morris Lovett guilty of various high crimes and misdemeanors.

The truth is our committee spent an entire morning hearing Mr. Lovett. During the entire hearing Lovett did not deny being a member of some 40 questionable organizations, many of which he boasted of helping to organize and of which at least 5 of such organizations have been held by the Attorney General of the United States to be subversive. I immediately reported this fact to the Secretary of the Interior and explained to him that the committee eliminated the \$5,600 salary for Lovett and had prepared a scorching denunciation of him in our report, stating in no uncertain terms why the salary had been eliminated. Whereupon Mr. Ickes advised me that Lovett was still in Washington and that he felt sure he could get his resignation within 24 hours and asked me to delete the disparaging criticism of his old-time friend, which the committee did. Imagine my surprise a year later to find Lovett still on Ickes' pay roll.

Nor have I any apology for having questioned and even criticized the Secre-

tary's draft-deferment policy. I have referred to it as unfortunate, ill-advised and indefensible. Further investigation convinces me that I would have been warranted in using stronger language. I realize that there are some holding technical jobs in the Department of the Interior, particularly in the Bureau of Mines, that could not be easily replaced. But to say that 24 policemen here in the District of Columbia and other white-collared jobs are irreplaceable is, of course, the height of absurdity. (See page 7, House Interior hearings—1944). The committee further found that 27 of those 2,200 deferred employees were young single boys, between the ages of 18 and 20 years. I call your attention to page 11 of the same hearings. At least 2 of the 2,200 "irreplaceables," holding nice fat Government jobs, at the time of the hearings before the House subcommittee, turned out to be conscientious objectors. According to Mr. Ickes, even these conscientious objectors were not only irreplaceable but apparently were held by him to be indispensable.

Considering these facts, I feel that Members of the House and citizens generally will agree that we have been very reasonable if not charitable to the Secretary of the Interior, and that our committee, if not magnanimous, has at all times been fair and impersonal, despite his bureaucratic attitude and contempt, as shown by the Record, for the committee having jurisdiction over appropriations for the Department of the Interior. We believe sincerely that our drastic reductions will meet with the approval of the taxpayers and force much needed economies that will mean more efficiency in Government. For my own part, I shall not be deterred, side-tracked or intimidated by misinformation and propaganda stories, planted and broadcast for the purpose of reflecting on members of my committee, emanating from the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Arkansas who is a very distinguished and able member of the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chairman.

Mr. NORRELL. I want to say that I am a member of this subcommittee and that the members of the gentleman's committee feel that our chairman is one of the most influential, one of the most able and courageous Members of this House. The entire membership of that committee has implicit confidence in the gentleman's honor and integrity. We may have erred on the side of economy but if we must err on either the side of extravagance or economy may I always and may this committee always err on the side of economy.

[PUBLIC LAW 375—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 304—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5040]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1945, the necessary amount to increase to \$4,100 per annum, beginning July 1, 1944, and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, the clerkship in his office, at \$3,600 per annum provided for in the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period July 1, 1944, to December 31, 1944, both dates inclusive, \$15,456.

Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount for reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, fiscal year 1944, \$2,494.83.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the children of James A. O'Leary, late a Representative from the State of New York, in equal parts to each, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, from July 1 to December 31, 1944, both inclusive, at \$4 per day each, fiscal year 1945, \$34,592.

Contingent expenses of the House: For an additional amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1944, \$3,500.

For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944, \$25,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$500 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, \$219,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Contested-election expenses: For payment of expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Moreland versus Schuetz, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 3, and in the case of Schafer versus Wasielewski, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 1, namely:

To James C. Moreland, contestant, \$2,000;

To John C. Schafer, contestant, \$1,997.47;

To Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, contestee, \$2,000;

To Urban A. Lavery, \$1,750; and to Arthur G. Murray, \$250; in all, \$2,000, on account of expenses incurred by Leonard W. Schuetz, contestee, deceased;

In all, \$7,997.47, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Committee employees: The provision in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, for employees of the Committee on Appropriations, reading as follows: "Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$3,900 and \$1,100 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; two assistant clerks at \$3,900 each and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; assistant clerk, \$3,900; additional clerical assistants at rates to be fixed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, \$19,260; messenger, \$1,680;" is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1944, to read: "Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$48,740;"

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: The limitation on the amount which may be expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register under the appropriation "Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1944", is hereby increased from \$400,000 to \$460,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol buildings: The appropriation "Capitol building and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,

is hereby made available until expended to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate Office Building substation to increase their output capacity.

Library buildings and grounds: The appropriation "Library buildings and grounds, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available until expended to pay the amount outstanding on contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Mance Air Conditioning Corporation June 5, 1942, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for the installation of an air conditioning system for the recording laboratory in the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Books for the adult blind: For an additional sum to enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, fiscal year 1945, \$130,000, no part of which shall be available for payments for personal services or traveling expenses.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1944, \$133,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1945, \$30,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available after June 30, 1944, for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-eighth or the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The appropriation "Foreign war relief", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization, including salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to the Director at \$9,000 per annum; temporary employment (not to exceed \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or civil-service and classification laws; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$6,000); and printing and binding (not to exceed \$2,000); fiscal year 1945, \$100,000.

The general provisions under the caption "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management", contained in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to the Office of Economic Stabilization.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,635,800, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms, instructions, regulations, and coupon books incidental to the rationing of commodities); not to exceed \$50,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator or the regional administrator in the region in which the purchase is contemplated; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,250,000), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobile within the limits of their official stations, and expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories and return; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; fiscal year 1945, \$179,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by

him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law Numbered 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law Numbered 729 approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering,

adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

Those general provisions in the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, applicable to all agencies in such Act, are hereby made applicable to the same extent, except as otherwise provided, to the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration.

The appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1944 shall be construed as having been available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

The limitation upon the amount that may be expended for travel expenses during the fiscal year 1944 is increased from \$360,000 to \$378,000.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS

For all expenses necessary for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in performing its functions, as described in the letter of the Secretary of State, approved by the President, June 23, 1943, as amended, including the employment of persons, without regard to citizenship, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; travel expenses, including actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of members of the Commission or persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without compensation from the United States; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding; fiscal year 1945, \$40,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,680,000, which amount, together with the appropriation to which added, shall be available for all expenses necessary for administering the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and the Panama Canal construction annuity fund (Act of May 29, 1944, Public Law 319).

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), fiscal year 1945, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Freedmen's Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services as provided in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public Works Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the funds heretofore made available to the Public Works Administration which remain unobligated on June 30, 1944, is hereby made available until June 30, 1945, to the Federal Works Administrator for the purpose of providing for the completion of projects heretofore undertaken by said Administration, the protection of the financial interests of the United States in such projects, and the liquidation of obligations of the United States incurred in the exercise of the powers granted to said Administration, and the Administrator is authorized to continue to perform all functions of the Public Works Administration necessary to the accomplishment of such purposes, of which amount not exceeding \$100,000 may be used during the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses in performing said functions.

In addition to the amount above provided, such amount of the unexpended balances of the funds heretofore made available to said Administration as shall be required to liquidate obligations under the Federal Works Agency and under allocations heretofore made to other Federal agencies and outstanding on June 30, 1944, shall be continued available until June 30, 1945, and said amounts (except those allocated to other Federal agencies and the Public Roads Administration) shall be accounted for as one fund and all existing provisions of law relating to the availability of funds necessary in carrying out said functions are hereby continued and made applicable thereto, notwithstanding any existing time limitations heretofore established by the Congress: *Provided*, That all unobligated receipts from the sale of bonds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That all balances in appropriation accounts of the Public Works Administration on June 30, 1944, the availability of which is not hereby continued, together with such other balances as the Administrator may from time to time thereafter determine to be no longer required to meet obligations, shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, and refunds, repayments, and recoveries applicable thereto shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That all furniture, equipment, supplies, and money heretofore delivered, transferred, or allotted by the Public Works Administration to other Federal agencies or departments shall be accounted for by such agencies or departments.

Emergency relief liquidation: The "Emergency relief liquidation fund" established by section 501 (b) of the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as supplemented, is hereby made available for the payment, in accordance with said section 501, of claims arising under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That claims certified for payment by the

Comptroller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emergency relief liquidation fund," shall be paid without regard to project allocations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, \$600,000.

Acquisition of property: For the acquisition of the site of the Baltimore parcel-post station located in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, together with a building located thereon, and for the acquisition of an extension to said site, \$830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may accept title to the land subject to the reservation by the grantor of the use of the subsurface for railway purposes, including necessary light and air.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 212, and House Document Numbered 603, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$100,564.18.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 485), including personal services; technical services at rates of pay not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$740,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 9), for temporary housing only, and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made available under the heading "Emergency funds for the President, defense housing", in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby reappropriated and made available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

Liquidation of United States Housing Corporation: For an additional amount for the National Housing Agency in winding up the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), to be derived from the special account "United States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, \$98,000, together with the unexpended balance of the item of \$173,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, such total amount to be available until June 30, 1945, for the same objects and purposes as specified under said head in said Act.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary services: The appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, shall be available for not to exceed \$1,660,440 for traveling expenses.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$4,800.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1944, \$2,000.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 29, 1942, \$1,500.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$30,000.

Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for maintenance of the hospital, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,700.

PUBLIC WELFARE

General administration, Workhouse and Reformatory, District of Columbia: For additional amounts for support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

For 1942, \$6,017.42;

For 1944, \$20,000.

National Training School for Boys: For an additional amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training

School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract made by the Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a rate of not to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed, fiscal year 1944, \$18,690.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, and controls, under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$37,000.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 582, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgment, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,000.

AUDITED CLAIM

For the payment of the following claim, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1941:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941: Repairs to apparatus, \$56.12.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for national forest protection and management, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenditures authorized by section 10 of the Act of March 29, 1944 (Public Law 273) (16 U. S. C. 471-562), \$596,000.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$378,000, payable from the funds of said Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Maintenance and Operation, air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$495,000.

There may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$38,000.

War Training Service: In addition to amounts which may be transferred from appropriations of the War and Navy Departments, not to exceed \$560,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Civilian pilot training" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1945 for the liquidation of the activities of the War Training Service, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices: For an additional amount for salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, fiscal year 1944, \$6,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For an additional amount for maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (receipt limitation), fiscal year 1943, \$1,202.18, from which sum expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (34 Stat. 375).

For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$200,000; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the hospital building and land valued at approximately \$1,100,000, and the military stores, supplies, and equipment of every character in said hospital, valued at approximately \$70,000, located at Skagway, Alaska, and the War Department shall inventory the property so transferred and furnish the Bureau of the Budget with a statement in detail of the amount and value of such property.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Reclamation fund, special fund, Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: The limitation of \$375,000 upon the amount that

may be expended from power and other revenues for operation and maintenance, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$520,000.

Reclamation fund, special fund, Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: The limitation of \$50,000 upon the amount that may be expended from power revenues for operation and maintenance of the power system, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$75,000.

Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project: The limitation of \$900,000 upon the amount which may be expended from power and other revenues for operation, maintenance, and replacements, and other purposes specified in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$1,200,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1944, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1944, \$465.

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,900.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1938, \$7.20;

For 1940, \$247.68.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$25,000.

Commissioners of Conciliation: For an additional amount for conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal year 1936, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1936, \$25.

For an additional amount for fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, fiscal years 1937-1940, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, \$225.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$75,000.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, fiscal

year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$81,700.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount for pay and expenses of bailiffs, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Acts, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1943, \$2,400;

For 1944, \$25,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$88.25.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Support of prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$275,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 214, and House Document Numbered 608, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$30,563.09.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1944, and including expenses for carrying out the provisions of Private Law 166, approved January 28, 1944, \$750.

The number of officers above the rank of captain who may receive flight pay during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby increased from sixty to eighty-five.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: The appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942", shall remain available until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942, and for liquidating obligations incurred by

agreements with the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration for the requisitioning of small craft acquired on or before June 30, 1942.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

The appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy", for the fiscal year 1942 shall remain available until June 30, 1945, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed on or before June 30, 1942.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Medical Department: The appropriation "Medical Department", for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the manufacture or production of products by patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of such items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The appropriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for expenses incident to the care and operation of schools at one naval station under the Bureau of Aeronautics for the children of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Navy.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

The appropriations "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition" shall be available for the acquisition and conversion or construction of not exceeding one million tons of additional landing craft and district craft, as authorized by Public Law 322, approved May 31, 1944.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made or authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$55,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944.

COAST GUARD

For an additional amount for retired pay, Lighthouse Service, fiscal year 1937, for payment of claim of Thomas Garraty, as representative of the estate of Anne T. Garraty, deceased, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, \$31.62.

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the

Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 216, and House Document Numbered 607, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$632.50.

PRINTING AND BINDING

The limitation of \$8,500,000 under the appropriation "Printing and binding, Navy Department", contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, on the amount of printing and binding executed at the Government Printing Office, including technical and instructional printing and publications, which may be procured with funds appropriated for the Naval Establishment, is hereby increased to \$18,500,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, fiscal year 1945, \$31,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Accounts: Not to exceed \$21,000 of the balance of the appropriation "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts", in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1945.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1945, \$420,000 to be immediately available.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

Property damage claims: For an additional amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1944, as specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$45,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1944, \$12,500.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$2,131,000.

Clerks of first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for clerks, first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$7,526,000.

City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for city delivery carriers, fiscal year 1944, \$457,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For an additional amount for Rural Delivery Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$236,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Railroad transportation: For an additional amount for railroad transportation and mail messenger service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,000,000.

Salaries, Railway Mail Service: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1944, \$1,389,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Railway Mail Service: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$18,000.

Electric-car service: For an additional amount for electric-car service, fiscal year 1944, \$18,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount for indemnities, domestic mail, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year 1944, \$30,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Vehicle Service: For an additional amount for Vehicle Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$298,000.

Operating force, public buildings: For an additional amount for operating force, public buildings, maintenance and operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$136,800.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropriations for "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers", in the Department of State Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 shall be available also for the payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who, incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United States of the governments of the countries concerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commissioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for "Transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for "Foreign Service auxiliary (emergency), fiscal year 1944", including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$650,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$400,000. The amount available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes stated in the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased to \$85,000.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$9,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

International Boundary Commission: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", made available for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: The appropriation "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission" for the fiscal year 1944 is hereby made available for obligations incurred in the fiscal year 1943.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued under the provision of the Adjusted Compensation Act of 1936, fiscal year 1944, \$1,900.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$50,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1944, \$190,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1944, \$50,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, and including \$5,000 additional for stationery and \$35,000 additional for printing and binding, \$200,000.

Procurement accounting: The provisos under the head, "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, requiring that payments to the general supply fund be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counter warrants, are hereby amended to authorize such payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia, to be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary, the responsibility of the authorized certifying officer, under the Act of December 29, 1941, as amended, to be limited to the availability of the funds to be charged.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,250,000, to be available until expended.

The appropriations for rivers and harbors shall be available for the improvement, in the interest of national defense and subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of the channel in the Withlacoochee River, Florida, between its mouth and Inglis.

Flood control, general (emergency fund): For the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, and for other purposes, in accordance with the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved May 29, 1944, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the

Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 215, and House Document Numbered 604, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$176,675.26: *Provided*, That the amount specified for the claim of Paul L. Kapp and Arvilla V. Kapp, item 4 on page 5 of such document, is changed from "\$2,009.33" to "\$1,455.83".

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 611, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services, \$63.75;

Office of Censorship, \$52.86;

Office of Strategic Services, \$107.95;

Independent establishments:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$69.75;

Selective Service System, \$150.77;

Veterans' Administration, \$349.55;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,386.04;

Federal Works Agency, \$75.72;

Department of Agriculture, \$362.25;

War Food Administration, \$609.70;

Department of Commerce, \$21.35;

Department of the Interior, \$925.20;

Department of Justice, \$1,863.38;

Navy Department, \$21,765.10;

Post Office Department, \$502.92;

Treasury Department, \$101.82;

In all, \$28,408.11.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 208, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services, \$28.35;

Federal Security Agency, \$598.99;
 Federal Works Agency, \$277.34;
 National Housing Agency, \$67.05;
 Department of Agriculture, \$13.52;
 War Food Administration, \$72.50;
 Department of the Interior, \$574.25;
 Department of Justice, \$98.11;
 Department of Labor, \$429.20;
 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$525.45;
 Navy Department, \$5,208.32;
 Treasury Department, \$57.74;
 In all, \$7,950.82.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Documents Numbered 211 and 220, and House Document Numbered 600, under the following agencies:

Independent establishments:

 Civil Service Commission, indefinite amount to pay interest on judgment numbered 18082;

 Veterans' Administration, \$52.80;

 Federal Works Agency:

 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

 Work Projects Administration, \$6,339.79;

Department of Agriculture, \$4,912.50;

Treasury Department, \$6,260.04;

War Department, \$9,088;

In all, \$28,653.13, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 601 under the War Department, \$6,000.

(c) For the payment of judgment numbered 18082 rendered by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in favor of Hattie F. Small, covering refund of retirement deductions withheld due to suit, \$668.33, to be paid from the "Civil Service retirement and disability fund".

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 210, and House Document Numbered 609, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent establishments:

Federal Security Agency, \$9,827.63;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,558.25;

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$17,615.59;

Department of Agriculture, \$15.50;

Department of the Interior:

Indians, \$1,781,282.91;

Navy Department, \$5,100.40;

Post Office Department, \$1,508.30;

Treasury Department, \$17,576.27;

War Department, \$11,594.32;

In all, \$1,847,079.17, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 610, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$463.

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$409.32.

For contingent expenses, administrative office, United States courts, \$8.88.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$75.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

For probation system, United States courts, 78 cents.

Independent Offices: For Federal Power Commission, \$8.52.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, \$407.64.

For Federal Trade Commission, \$8.95.

For regulating accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission, 26 cents.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$47.50.

For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, 20 cents.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$12,909.95.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$8.51.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.27.

For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Education, \$102.22.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$591.10.

For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service, \$1.45.

For disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$16.61.

For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, \$30.13.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$8.40.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$8,132.76.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Public Buildings Administration, \$1.83.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$68.67.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$77.47.

For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$240.17.

Department of Agriculture: For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$416.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War to Agriculture, Act of March 31, 1933), \$9.33.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$200.08.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$1.57.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$1,503.06.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$12.50.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$632.65.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, \$5.92.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

For control of emergency outbreaks and insect pests and plant diseases, \$506.13.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$8,035.21.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$374.09.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$12.49.

For Administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$157.54.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$7,344.24.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$122.74.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$24.65.

For local administration, section 388, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, Department of Agriculture, \$13.59.

For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, \$393.96.

For enforcement of the Insecticide Act, Department of Agriculture, \$3.06.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$25.86.

For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken areas, emergency relief, \$77.52.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, \$8.

For loans, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$8.40.

For rural rehabilitation loan, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$150.

Department of Commerce: For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$19,655.69.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$1.70.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$908.17.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2,354.26.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$1,003.66.

For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$21.96.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$278.56.

For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$112.96.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 90 cents.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$3.

For general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$200.83.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, \$2.30.

Department of the Interior: For Geological Survey, \$3.38.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$44.95.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of the Interior, \$3.50.

For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$13.50.

For National Park Service, \$34.07.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$3.50.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of the Interior (receipt limitation), \$1.02.

For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$18.11.

For surveying the public lands, \$3,857.74.

For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, 54 cents.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$406.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$455.89.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$32.55.

For Indian school support, \$134.46.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$246.74.

For industry among Indians, \$24.13.

For education of natives of Alaska, \$52.37.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$42.04.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$4.99.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$1,101.02.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$200.36.

For salaries, Field Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$32.16.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$10.55.

For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$17.65.

For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.37.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$1,818.89.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$68.91.

For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$10.21.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$36.35.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$4.66.

For support of United States prisoners, \$23.40.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$141.84.

For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, 92 cents.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$105.82.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$348.98.

For Naval Reserve, \$6,152.68.

For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$7.28.

For engineering, Navy, \$39,271.08.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$1,327,990.26.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$604,062.26.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$23,033.72.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$3,493.66.

For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10.97.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$50.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$6,571.29.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$489.10.

For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,059.33.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$575.45.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$995.54.

For aviation, Navy, \$2,753,997.82.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$19,113.66.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$1.24.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$9,943.92.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For city delivery service, \$139.87.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$300.20.

For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$151.73.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$13.55.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$4.40.

For special-delivery fees, \$80.20.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$15.68.

For vehicle service, \$2.16.

Department of State: For convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations, \$74.92.

For transportation, Foreign Service, \$8.32.

For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$3.35.

For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service, \$93.75.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$28.34.

Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$144.36.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$154.12.

For salaries and expenses, branch of supply, Procurement Division, \$11.74.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$39,250.

For stationary, Treasury Department, \$10.99.

War Department: For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, \$339,701.11.

For pay of the Army, \$560.37.

For travel of the Army, \$11.16.

For subsistence of the Army, \$4.12.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$2.89.

For clothing and equipage, \$26.52.

For Army Transportation, \$84.63.

For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.

For Army medical library and museum building, design and specifications, \$296.25.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$221,554.35.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$2,956.11.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$5.29.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$15.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$9.17.

District of Columbia: For Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, \$48.

For general expenses, public parks, District of Columbia, \$3.10.

For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia, \$102.16.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$5,480,286.09, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the Surplus Fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 209, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$158.30.

For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, \$7.08.

For probation system, United States courts, \$4.47.

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, \$75.60.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$1.70.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, \$8.02.

For Federal Power Commission, \$20.30.

For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$48.09.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$6,805.97.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$223.33.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$622.68.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$180.33.

For general administrative expenses, public buildings branch. Procurement Division, \$3.35.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$2.24.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$138.66.

Department of Agriculture: For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$2,935.75.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2,224.55.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$13.80.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$5.46.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$842.10.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$3,242.08.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$291.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$102.31.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$574.24.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$10.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, \$12.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, \$8.65.

Department of Commerce: For general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$1.50.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, \$264.76.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$57.53.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$7.34.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$7.33.

For air-navigation facilities, \$1.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$3.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$1.

Department of the Interior: For National Park Service, \$86.84.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$3.

For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$39.03.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$14.09.

For Indian school support, \$155.03.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$22.69.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$237.84.

For prison camps, maintenance, \$2.63.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$8.92.

For salaries and expenses, marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$16.08.

For salaries, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$43.59.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$123.28.

For support of United States prisoners, \$149.16.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$7.25.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$10.97.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ninety-six cents.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$286.40.

For Naval Reserve, \$159.22.

For engineering, Navy, \$731.33.

For naval training station, Newport, R. I., \$1,088.43.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$278,486.02.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$72,193.47.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$6,853.46.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,305.99.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,234.52.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), \$2,284.21.

For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$194.99.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$36,389.09.

For aviation, Navy, \$68,114.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$70.59.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$5.15.

Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$109.99.

Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue, \$10.50.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$102.08.

War Department: For Army transportation, \$53.55.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$21.12.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$378,472.80.

For National Guard, \$530.31.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$977.87.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$869,501.97, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington against a collector of customs, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 213, and House Document Numbered 605, under the Department of Commerce, \$1,385.97.

SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 606, \$846.52.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or

who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. The President shall direct the Bureau of the Budget to maintain a continuous study of appropriations and contract authorizations granted for the national defense, war agencies, and the prosecution of the present wars for the purpose of submitting for the consideration of Congress, when the state of the wars make such action possible, a list showing the condition of the balances of each of such appropriations and contract authorizations together with his recommendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes for which they were granted.

SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved June 28, 1944.

